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Bakers Push Truce Talks; Long Faces Note Dispute; Shifts in World Crises

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 28, 1939

Boston Bakery Truck Drivers Ask $3 Raise

Further negotiations will be made this afternoon between the officials of Bakery Drivers Union, Local 494, of the American Federation of Labor, and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in a second attempt to settle the strike of some 1,400 Greater Boston bakery truck drivers. The Union is asking for wage increases that average about $3 weekly.

The strike, affecting 37 bakery companies, started shortly after midnight last night, after an overflow meeting of members at Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street, Back Bay. The Union rejected a compromise offer to their demands which would have provided for a $1 increase to bakery drivers.

$500,000 Louisiana University Notes Queried

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—As one of his first major problems in taking office as Governor of Louisiana, Earl K. Long, brother of the late Senator Huey P. Long, found on his hands today a dispute as to whether $500,000 in obligations of Louisiana State University put up with banks by Dr. James Monroe Smith, its missing ex-President, were or were not worthless. While a bank with a $300,000 note insisted it was good, the State Attorney General held the paper invalid. Meantime a brokerage firm reported Dr. Smith had lost heavily in the wheat market but had closed his account with two $100,000 checks.

War and Peace Moves Mark Two Anniversaries

On the 25th anniversary of the World War and the 20th anniversary of its peace, the world today saw its various crises move both toward settlement and complication.

Settlement of Anglo-Japanese tension over Tientsin appeared probable as British and Japanese negotiations were agreed upon. Halt in Russo-Japanese hostilities on the Manchukuo border were reported following extensive air battles. Welding of Russia into the Anglo-French nonaggression bloc appeared a step nearer.

France meanwhile scanned the declaration of Premier Daladier to a recessing Parliament that these are "grave" days. Troop movements and minor frontier incidents were reported at a number of European points. The Axis announced "closest co-operation" of its air staffs. Berlin studied its success in breaking the restrictions of Versailles, and talked in terms of new acquisitions. Washington debated American neutrality.

And thoughtful internationalists scanned the horizon seeing hope for a world order in the growing sentiment for restrictions upon unbridled national sovereignty.

[Argus and other Writers of The Christian Science Monitor interpret the developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, and 6.]

Clipper in Ireland After Northern Preview Hop

FOYNES, Ireland (AP)—The Yankee Clipper, inaugurating air mail service over the Northern Route between the United States and Europe and making a preview flight of passenger service, alighted at this Irish base today, making the 1,995-mile hop from Botwood, Newfoundland, in 13 hours and 32 minutes. It will continue to Southampton, England.

Mass Flight to Hawaii by 15 Navy Bombers

HONOLULU (AP)—Fifteen navy bombers from San Diego, Calif, arrived over Pearl Harbor about 8:50 a. m. P. S. T.(11:50 a. m. E. S T.) The first plane in the mass flight, which started shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday alighted at 8:51 a. m. The others descended in quick succession.

Carpatho-Ukraine Prisoners Granted Amnesty

BUDAPEST (AP)—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, granted amnesty today for all political and military prisoners in Carpatho-Ukraine, which Hungary acquired from Czecho-Slovakia. The measure affected at least 1,500 persons.

Czech Fascists Get 7 Posts on Party Council

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—The Czech President of Bohemia and Moravia, Emil Hacha, yesterday appointed 13 new members of the Central Committee of the National Unity Party, the only legal political organization in the Protectorate, and gave seven of the new places to Czech Fascists.

Labor Delegates Set 48-Hour Week for Drivers

GENEVA (AP)—The International Labor Conference in its final session today adopted a convention regulating hours of work and rest periods in road transport, setting a 48-hour week for bus and taxi drivers. It fixed maximum overtime at 75 to 100 hours a year and established a minimum overtime pay rate of one and one-fourth to one and one-half times normal.

Congress Tries Tensely to Jam Bills Through

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's denunciation of the decision of the Senate to terminate his power to devaluate the dollar put new tenseness into the jam of monetary legislation today, with Friday night as the date when present legislation runs out. House and Senate leaders considered steps toward concurrence of their diverging viewpoints.

Senate Committee Approves Cotton Barter Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The barter treaty by which the United States would exchange 600,000 bales of cotton with Great Britain for approximately 175,000,000 pounds of rubber was approved today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate to become effective.

Wadsworth Says Trade Increase Is Peace Need

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, told the International Chamber of Commerce today that only an improvement of world commerce can prevent a collision of interests threatening peace. Stressing the need for trade between nations, he said economic nationalism was counteracting natural development.

Golden Gate Fair to Keep to December Closing

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Rumors the Golden Gate International Exposition would continue a second year were dispelled today. Leland Cutler, the President, said in a statement that the Exposition will end on Dec. 2, 1939, as planned.

Airmen Fail to Break Sustained Flight Mark

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Hunter Moody and Wilbur Parrish, Decatur airmen who sought to establish a new world sustained flight record for light planes, landed their small monoplane at 5:23 a. m. (E. S. T.) today, 58 hours and 17 minutes short of the record of 218 hours. Trouble with the motor was blamed.

Federal Employees Get Long Holiday on Fourth

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt decided today to give Government employees a long holiday July 4. He issued an executive order excusing from work on Monday, July 3, all Federal workers in Washington, including those at the Government Printing Office, Navy Yard, and naval stations, and all field employees of Federal departments, independent establishments, and other agencies.

White House Gets Connally Oil Act Changes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate concurred today in House amendments to the Connally hot oil act extension bill and sent the measure to the White House. It would continue for three years from June 30 the present act which prohibits interstate shipment of oil produced in excess of state quotas.

Sale of Arms to All Permitted Under Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 28

The Administration-supported Bloom Foreign Policy Bill, as modified at the eleventh hour before the House debate by the majority leadership, now stands as follows:

Americans in wartime may sell, and transport in ships under the American flag, arms, ammunition, and any goods and materials to any nations, belligerent or otherwise—subject only to the limitations of international law, and to the payment of cash with transfer of title in advance. American citizens may travel on belligerent ships only at their own risk.

With Britain's control of the seas, however, and a friendly Administration in Washington, immediate war supplies destined for anti-democratic Powers could be blockaded and declared contraband. Full powers of licensing and publicity on arms shipments are continued, whereby a "voluntary boycott" of an aggressor such as that of Secretary Hull against aircraft sales to Japan could be imposed from this end.

The President gains substantial discretionary power by being able to invoke the act, or not, at will, whenever he chooses. He could flex several lesser provisions to support a one-sided foreign policy.

Court Sets Aside NLRB Rule Which Shut Out A. F. L.

CINCINNATI, June 28 (AP)—In one of the first high court decisions bearing on A. F. of L.-C. I. O. strife, the sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals today unanimously set aside a National Labor Relations Board order for a run-off election to determine the bargaining agent for 3,000 employees of the Consumers' Power Company of Jackson, Mich.

The case came before the tribunal on a petition by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.) to enjoin the run-off. It was an offshoot of a NLRB cease-and-desist order issued against Consumers' Power as a result of alleged violations of the Wagner Act. The company has appealed this and arguments will be heard next fall.

The board held an election at the plant shortly after the appeal in January. The Utility Workers' Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) received 1,160 votes, the brotherhood 1,072, but 506 workers wanted neither union.

The Labor Board granted the U. W. O. C. request for a run-off but put on the ballot only a choice between the U. W. O. C. and no union. This policy, it told the court, prevented men who wanted no union from having one "forced down their throats."

The brotherhood demanded a run-off between the two unions instead. Its counsel declared the method proposed by the board was "a repetition of those elections which have darkened the pages of history."

"We think the order was illegal and that the proposed election was unfair in effect," said Judge Xen Hicks' decision, in which Judges Florence E. Allen and Charles Simons concurred.

"The employe was not given full freedom of choice. If he voted he could either ratify or reject the nominee of the board but if he rejected it, he was through. He could take the representative offered him or none at all—a parallel of Hobson's choice."

This was an allusion to the 17th century Englishman Thomas Hobson, who let horses. He required every customer to take the horse that happened to be standing nearest the door.

Winnipeg Makes Safe Driving Record

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 28 (CP)—A modern safety record for North American cities of 200,000 to 300,000 population is claimed by Winnipeg—228 days without a fatal traffic accident.

Manitoba officials believe that, after passing the one hundred and twenty-sixth day, Winnipeg had exceeded the record of any other North American city of its size.

Winnipeg's safety record of 228 days was broken by a fatal collision on June 27.

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Accord Looms Over Tientsin; Issue Isolated

Common Far East policy of Britain, France, and United States reported in London press.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 28—Basis of negotiations on the Tientsin dispute has now been found, and talks are to begin as soon as possible in Tokyo.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced to the House of Commons that the negotiations would begin at once and that there is "reason to hope" that insults to British subjects would cease. He added that there had been no new indignities in the past day or two.

Paralleling the Prime Minister's statement, Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Lords that the Government had every intention of maintaining British rights and interests in China.

He said he had "spoken in the strongest terms to the Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, about the stripping of British subjects at Tientsin, which the British Government hold to be entirely indefensible."

Showdown in East Avoided

Although the success of these negotiations is by no means a foregone conclusion, since the Japanese Foreign Office is not always able to speak for the military authorities on the spot, the fact that Tokyo has agreed to negotiate is taken here to indicate a marked improvement in the prospects of avoiding a crucial showdown in the Far East for the moment.

British diplomacy in fact claims a preliminary victory in the sense that an essential basis of the negotiations is that they are to be confined to the "local incident" at Tientsin, and are not to include the wider issues of the foreign status in the Far East which the military authorities at Tientsin attempted to raise. From the first, the policy of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary has been to confine the dispute to the specific matters which gave rise to the blockade.

A Measure of Co-operation

It is understood, however, that the British Government has had to agree to discuss with Japan the means of preventing recurrence of a similar situation, and that this implies a certain measure of co-operation with the Japanese military authorities to prevent the use of the International Settlements for so-called "subversive" terrorist activities by the Chinese.

There are also unconfirmed reports that Britain is to consider Japan's claim to the large amount of Chinese silver now stored in the British Concessions. Some criticism is voiced in the opposition press not only on this point, but

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Japanese-Soviet clashes believed ended for time: Page 6.

'Cheaper to Move Than Pay Rent'

By a Staff Photographer

WPA Survey Saves $2,000 a Year by Change

Members of the staff of the Historical Records Survey, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Works Progress Administration, engaged in moving office equipment from old headquarters at 221 Columbus Avenue to the Sharp School, erected 1824, at Pinckney and Anderson Streets.

Left—Coming down the stairway, arms full of office supplies, are W. B. Nye, Miss Mary Sacco, Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, Miss Rita Sharp, and Miss Sanda Adams.

Right—A group from the survey staff at work at the front door of the Sharp School, making ready for the first truckload of furniture. [Details: Page 9.]

'Go West' Young China Hears; Institute Told of Migration

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—"Go West, Young China, Go West," the advancing Japanese armies in the eastern provinces have said, in effect, said Dr. George H. Blakeslee, Professor of International Relations at Clark University, as he referred to "the greatest mass migration in modern history" which has been taking place in China. Dr. Blakeslee this morning gave the first of a series of lectures on Far Eastern problems, at the New England Institute of International Relations now in progress on the Wellesley College campus. He also gave a public lecture in Alumnae Hall last night.

This vast movement of population and industry into the western provinces of China, Dr. Blakeslee declared, is comparable to the building of a new empire west of the Mississippi on the North American continent a century ago.

Taking machinery, agricultural equipment, railroad, and road supplies with them, leaders of Eastern China have moved to the more primitive West and are now building a new order there.

The result of this great movement, according to Dr. Blakeslee, is that a real renaissance is occurring in Western China in every phase of activity.

Altogether, he stated, considerably more than 30,000,000 eastern Chinese have been rendered homeless by the war—the population of Nanking alone having been reduced from 1,200,000 to 50,000—and a great number of these have gone west. It was as if the entire population of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania was in search of a new home, he said.

Dr. Blakeslee could see no possibility of military victory for either Japanese or Chinese forces. Japan, he pointed out, is very definitely better equipped with mili-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

New Deal Battles For Dollar Power Of the President

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—New Deal forces were battling in Congress today to continue President Roosevelt's monetary control.

The struggle was going on under conditions resembling melodrama. Behind the immediate White House-Capitol tug-of-war were intangible forces of political prestige which may decide the future course of the legislative session.

Mr. Rosevelt's supporters won a skirmish today when a Republican maneuver to get House acceptance to Senate amendments to the montary bill, stripping the President of further dollar revaluation power as well as increasing the price of domestic silver and ending foreign silver purchases, was defeated. The vote was 216 to 164.

Goes to Conference

The House then voted to send the bill to conference 209 to 161.

Senate sponsors of the amendments threaten to filibuster, however, if the House refuses to go along. This raises the element of melodrama in the tense situation. For with every tick of the clock the time diminishes to the stroke of midnight, Friday, at which the present monetary powers of the President automatically expire.

The Administration seeks to drive a wedge between the two elements of the extraordinary coalition which inflicted the double defeat upon it in the Senate: the silver inflationists in one group, and the conservative Republicans on the other.

Caught up in the same struggle against the clock is the big relief bill, which also must be rushed through by Friday if a serious hiatus is not to occur in relief administration.

The fight in Congress is having international repercussions. All over the world the price of silver, long sustained by the Treasury, is dropping on the Senate threat to withdraw support. Fearing that there will be a last minute rush of foreign silver to the United States, the Treasury today reduced its price to 38.5 cents an ounce.

Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park attack on the Senate's action, and indirect threat to hold Congress in session, showed the seriousness of the situation from the Administration viewpoint.

One thing seemed evident, that the whole fantastic American adventure in buying silver at artificially high prices on world markets, which at one time or another has seriously upset the economy of China and Mexico, is about to enter a new phase.

The possibility that American purchases of silver on the world market might cease has produced a financial stir all over the world. The effect has been immediate in Mexico where the high price paid by its neighbor for silver has become an important factor in its domestic economy. The Senate's sudden vote to stop the purchases threatens to throw the whole economy of the silver-producing

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Legislator Sets Dog Race Levy As Challenge

Malden lawmaker asks whether State or racing interests come first in session's voting.

The Legislature of Massachusetts was challenged today by one of its own members to demonstrate which was the more powerful, the Legislature or the dog track interests.

Demanding an increase in the tax on dog racing receipts from 3½ to 7 per cent as a contribution toward balancing the State budget, Representative William Gilman (R) of Malden asked his colleagues to disprove charges that they are subservient to the racing promoters by approving the higher levy.

Speaking at a public hearing of the Ways and Means Committee on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $50,000,000 program of new taxes, which includes a proposal for boosting the tax on dog race receipts to 5 per cent, Mr. Gilman assailed the Taxation Committee's reduction of the dog track proposal to a graduated scale of taxes ranging from 3½ to 5 per cent.

Supported by Taxpayers

He was supported in his demand for heavier taxation from the dog tracks—"a source that can stand it"—by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Mr. MacDonald also advocated passage of the Governor's proposal for an increase in the liquor tax—an increase which is estimated by the Governor to yield an additional $1,000,000 revenue in 1939 and $2,000,000 in 1940. A spokesman for the Package Liquor Stores Association opposed the added liquor tax, and a representative of the Bristol County Kennel Club declared his organization could not afford any higher tax on race receipts.

Referring to rejection in previous years of measures to increase the dog track tax, Mr. Gilman shouted: "Things have come to a mighty pass when the Legislature can be so influenced by racketeers that we can't get out just, equitable legislation."

The Malden legislator maintained that the dog track interests had refused to submit information about their finances and "won't lay their cards on the table."

A Source of Revenue

"How can we as legislators," Mr. Gilman cried, "have the colossal, unmitigated gall to go before our constituents without having exhausted every conceivable means of obtaining revenue from sources other than incomes and cigarettes?

"Here is our opportunity to obtain revenue from a source that can stand it. If we don't get this through, let's not put any of these new taxes through. Let's not insult the intelligence of the people of the Commonwealth."

The Governor recommended a flat increase from 3½ to 5 per cent in the State tax on dog tracks and the Legislature's taxation committee redrafted the Chief Executive's suggestion to provide for a graduated tax which would leave the levy the same for handles under $75,000 with a one-half per cent increase for each additional $25,000 up to $125,000.

Mr. Gilman denounced the Committee's proposed increase as "absolutely negligible" and as "poor a compromise as could possibly be submitted."

"We're all wondering," he said, "if we're going to be able to get anything from this source out of the Legislature to help relieve the State's burden.

"It is things like these that precipitated the famous 'pound of tea' statement," Mr. Gilman concluded, referring to a radio commentator's charge two years ago that some members of the Massachusetts Legislature could be "bought" for anything from $100 down to a pound of tea.

This Changing World

The Senate's 'Deal'—A Vote That Rang Around the World, From Europe to the Orient—Assaying the Repercussions

By H. B. Elliston

The Senate vote on Monday was a shot that rang around the world. You could hear it in all the financial capitals. The sound went booming through the bazaars of Bombay. In Mexico there was quite a detonation. And out in faraway Chungking, almost on the Tibetan border, the shot must have caused as much racket as a fleet of Japanese bombers.

In due course the repercussions will filter into the newspaper offices. But we will try to anticipate them.

On balance, I should imagine, the financial capitals will be pleased with the Senate vote. For silver they haven't much concern. To them the American interest in silver is a joke, though a pleasant joke to the speculators. A few years ago thousands of foreign speculators lined their pockets with the more abundant life that Uncle Sam distributed via the silver route. You may remember how they did it, but, if you don't, I will have to take you back to the magic days of 1934. It reads like a dime novel.

Back in 1934 the silver Senators ordered the Treasury to buy and buy all the silver everywhere. Believe it or not, they wanted to put up the price of foreign silver to the American people! Here was a sure thing for the speculators. As the metal came tumbling onto the market, in response to the American Pied Piper, the speculators competed with the Treasury in buying, and then, when they had cashed in a profit, sold their purchase to the Washington Santa Claus. Manifestly the gravy was too rich to last. Secretary Morgenthau decided to make American buying abroad less haphazard, and the price, consequently, flopped from 81 cents an ounce to around 40 cents. There's no life left in the foreign market to respond overmuch to the Senate vote against any more American purchases.

* * *

But the Senate action on the dollar will engage all the countinghouses abroad. Not for financial, but for psychological, reasons. Back in 1934 power was given to the President to change the exchange value of the dollar between 50 and 60 per cent of the pre-Roosevelt exchange value. He plumped for a 59-cent dollar. And there the dollar has remained to this day, stabilized at least provisionally.

There's been enough stability in even this provisional stabilization to make the dollar the monetary sheet anchor of a world of fluctuating currencies. Now the Senate would fix the 59-cent dollar statutorily. The result would be merely to make the dollar a real standard for the monetary world. And stability is welcome news to the financial mind, even if, politically, it must continue to be a will-o'-the-wisp to less fortunate countries than America.

Not so welcome to the rest of the shooting gallery is the Senate ban on further purchases of silver abroad.

First on the potential casualty list is the world's greatest silver producer, Mexico. Mexico depends economically on its silver mines. When Uncle Sam was in an expansive mood, he acted as Mexico's fairy godfather, and Mexico five years ago basked in its good fortune. Then Uncle Sam turned down the buying faucet as quickly as he had turned it on. He still continued to take the product of Mexican mines, but at a much reduced price. For this and other reasons Mexico is now staggering in an economic bog. And any stoppage of American purchases of silver is likely to plunge the country into political as well as economic chaos.

* * *

Out in the Orient the same American buying which brought prosperity to Mexico brought largesse to the Indian peasant and chaos to China. The Mexicans worked with redoubled efforts in their mines for Uncle Sam's vaults. India threw in the silver melted down from its rich hoards. America's price was high enough to persuade the Hindus even to take adornment from their wives! Now the still tremendous caches of India's silver are dwindling in foreign value. China's plight as a result of America's buying jag was described last Wednesday. Silver was China's money, and Uncle Sam drained it out of the country. At one time, indeed, the Japanese in North China were selling heroin to the Chinese for silver, which they shipped to Washington! There was nothing else for China to do but abandon silver as money and sell the remainder officially to Uncle Sam as a commodity. And in the whirligig of time these American purchases have become, literally, China's silver bullets against Japan. It is no exaggeration to say, therefore, that to the Chinese many Japanese bombings would be preferable to the stoppage of American silver purchases.

We are now back in Washington where this shot was fired. Not only America, but much of the world outside, will keep eyes glued on the Senate-House conference.

Gliders Honor Sport's Pioneer

ELMIRA, N. Y. (AP)—Two crack glider pilots held honors today in a race to honor the first man to sponsor gliding in Elmira—the late Warren E. Eaton.

Chet Decker of Glenrock, N. J., and Lieut. Robert M. Stanley of Pensacola Naval Air Base June 27 dropped their motorless ships on Warren E. Eaton Airport, Norwich, N. Y., in a dead heat. They made the 81 miles from here in less than three hours.

Two others, Emil Lehecka of Long Island City, last year's national champion, and Warren Merboth of Glenrock, a chum of Decker's since schooldays, attempted the race and landed at Norwich one and a half hours behind the leaders.

All four wear the "Silver C"—highest award in American soaring circles.

Lieutenant Stanley announced he would attempt a distance flight to New England after United States weathermen predicted warmer temperatures with stronger south and southwest winds and scattered thunderstorms.

Several of the Nation's crack pilots have been waiting an opportunity to fly their craft before an approaching storm.

Sacrifices as Basis for Security

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-five years ago today a shot fired by a Bosnian nationalist at Sarajevo precipitated the World War. Twenty years ago today a stroke of the pen at Versailles ended the conflict. Actually June 28, 1914, was no more the beginning of the struggle than June 28, 1919, has proved to be the end.

What occurred between these two dates was war—war, which, as Thomas Mann has said, "is nothing but a cowardly escape from the problems of peace." The war, with its wreckage, raised new problems and left all the old unsolved.

For a time, around 1927 and 1928, peace did seem assured. The League, the Locarno pacts, and endless supplies of American money were having their effect. The London Times on May 4, 1927, remarked that "after the years of storm a certain routine of peace is being established."

But the hope was based on removal of the war wreckage, not on removal of the original problem. It was soon to be dashed by the financial collapse of 1929, followed by the revival of Germany under von Papen and Hitler, showing that the old challenge to Britain's naval supremacy, which Kaiser Wilhelm had sent out from Bremen in 1905, was reappearing in a different form. The old problem was, and still remains, unsolved.

What Are Peace Requisites?

What is Europe's great problem in its new form?

One would have to hunt far among the speeches of statesmen for any adequate definition of it. Anthony Eden, when at the Foreign Office in 1934, after the failure to keep Germany in the disarmament conference, set out to explain it in these words:

"We have in no sense solved the main difficulties of the European situation, which consist in the present relations of the chief powers of continental Europe. Unless they can be improved, there will be no disarmament agreement, no political entente, and in consequence no extension of international trade recovery in Europe. This is the problem which European statesmanship has so far singularly failed to solve."

But this was not the whole problem that statesmanship had failed to solve. There was the greater difficulty of Germany's challenge to Britain which statesmen were devoutly hoping would in time solve itself. Instead, it has become rapidly more insoluble. Modern inventions had been reducing the size of Europe, while increasing the powers of expansion of empires equipped with mechanized armies. The continent had become too small to house two competing empires.

To return to the 1914 method and settle the matter by war was distasteful to all concerned—not the least cogent argument against it being that modern warfare, as the World War had proved, was ruinous to capital no matter on which side it was invested.

Respect "Cannot Be Bought"

Short of war the issue could only be settled by concessions from one side to the other, or by some revolutionary changes in the political structure of Europe that would leave the nations no longer free to enter into competition with each other.

Of these alternatives that of one-sided concessions has already been tried and discredited. After the experience of Munich and Memel, Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, head of the French forces, bluntly declared on June 25 that concessions only fed the appetite of the aggressor, that "respect cannot be purchased by concessions." In fact the method of concessions has been ruled out by the fact that National Socialist Germany is not only a nationalistic challenger; it is also the leader of a revolution that is threatening to bring the whole of Europe within its grasp. Such a revolution is difficult to halt except by a counter movement of equal vigor initiated by the democratic powers.

So far no democratic government has even admitted the need of a sweeping solution. Mr. Chamberlain in his Cardiff speech of June 24 voiced his hopes for a "peaceful world in which each nation could pursue its own occupations in security and confidence," adding that Britain was confident in its growing strength and in its powerful fleet. The Premier's ideas clearly were running along the lines of national independence, although it is becoming more and more apparent that any changes necessary to prevent a conflict of power and to bring world stability will be unlikely to leave national sovereignties intact.

The question today then, as some of the leading political thinkers see it, is whether from the democratic powers will come an offer to sacrifice a measure of sovereignty in the interests of world order and security — whether in view of the breakdown of world order today the powers will turn over to the League or some other international body a portion of their sovereignty which hitherto they have firmly refused to entrust to the Geneva organization.

Kant once said: "Something in the nature of a federation between nations, for the sole purpose of doing away with war, is the only rightful condition" and certainly there is ample evidence that many political thinkers and an increasing section of the democratic citizenry are not afraid of experimenting with such a proposal.

Lionel Curtis, a leading British political authority, in his book "Civitas Dei" has searched human history to establish a sound basis for a world order. He has been followed by the economist Sir Arthur Salter with a practical application of this program to existing circumstances.

From America comes Oscar Newfang with proposals for "a single authority throughout the whole area in which peace is to be kept, with free movement of goods, money, and persons throughout the area," and Clarence K. Streit with an outright plan for a federation of democracies.

These and other pioneers show a remarkable unity in the general trend of their proposals and a remarkable unanimity in approving the boldness of the Streit plan, which has received an almost instantaneous popularity in all parts of the world.

Public Ready for Sacrifices

These proposals, none of which have yet come within the purview of practical application, have at least demonstrated that a considerable section of the democratic public is not nearly so touchy on the subject of national sovereignty as the governments are—that among the masses in the democracies there is a marked readiness for sacrifice in the interests of security and order and an eagerness to have the sanctity of treaties and contracts restored even at some sacrifice to the sanctity of national sovereignty.

Nor is the interest in these revolutionary proposals mainly in Europe. It is at least as active in America, for while the problem is Europe's problem, its effects are spread so widely over all the continents that a solution must be on a worldwide basis.

In this increasing public demand for a way to permanent security, no matter how revolutionary, lies a new gleam of hope in the world situation, a more substantial hope than was ever placed in the treaties of Versailles, for though it is belated and nebulous at a time when concrete proposals are urgently needed, it bears certain unmistakable signs of true solution.

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Our Famous
"Debbie"
Beret
2.95

WHITE fur felt in head-sizes 21, 21½, 22, 22½, 23, tops any pastel or pure white beautifully! It's practically ageless and flatters almost every face! Also—in Black, Brown, Navy for travelers.

Boulevard Hat Shop
Street Floor

When in Boston be sure to drop in at Chandler's—one of Boston's most modern specialty stores for women—famous for style and quality for well over a century!

New Low Fares
THAT DECREASE WITH DISTANCE

Good in Both Coaches and Pullmans

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Now pay less to travel in speed, safety and comfort by train! All you do is buy a round trip ticket. Whether you go a few miles or hundreds, you make substantial savings! The rate per mile decreases with distance. This is true of Pullman as well as of coach travel! In addition, there's a 10 per cent reduction in one-way fares in upper berths!

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Charlie Chaplin's First London Home Faces Demolition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Soon Pownell Terrace, London S. E. 11, is to be demolished to make way for a modern apartment block. History lovers regret this because No. 3, Pownell Terrace was Charlie Chaplin's first home.

Charlie Chaplin was not born in the elegant West End of London, where he lives when he now comes visiting his home town, but in the South East—near the Lambeth Walk.

When Charlie became a member of a concert party troupe he took his first earnings to Pownell. Still living in the basement is Mrs. G. Phelps, who remembers Charlie very well and is proud of his career. She will show one the attic where Charlie slept.

Always when Chaplin comes to London one of his first journeys is to Pownell Terrace. Maybe, the folk around here say, he will buy the house.

Fete's Wooden Nickels

HELENA, Mont. (AP) — They'll take wooden nickels at Helena's celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Last Chance Gulch gold strike July 13-16. The diamond jubilee committee has issued nickels made of wood as souvenirs, redeemable in cash at the celebration.

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After World Basis of Measure

Wide World

Physicists Meet

(1) Dr. Victor Franz Hess. (2) Dr. Robert A. Millikan and balloon electroscope. (3) Dr. Carl D. Anderson. (4) Prof. Arthur H. Compton with barometer and cosmic ray meter

Germany Surveys Strategic Gains; Looks for More

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 28—The twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Peace of Versailles affords Germany opportunities of expressing its satisfaction that so much of the "dictated" peace of 1919 has been removed, combined with confidence that the remainder will also soon disappear.

Restoration to the Reich of Danzig, the Polish Corridor, and Upper Silesa, and all its former colonies are the chief claims which this country still presses on the victors of the World War. And there can be no doubt but that the Third Reich intends to effect these necessary changes, either by such "peaceful" methods as led to the annexation of Austria, Bohemia and Moravia, or by other means.

The tremendous change which has been wrought in Europe during the past two decades is due in no small measure to the transformation of Germany from a static to a dynamic power, and though there are many justified criticisms from the outside world, it must also be added that the Europe in which the Reich was merely an object of French hegemony was also not ideal.

Felt Sense of Injustice

It was such an illogical situation that enabled the rise and rule of the Hitler movement here since it voiced the sense of injustice felt by millions of Germans who were opposed to National Socialism in other respects.

Herr Hitler explained his program quite clearly on April 17, 1923, during the French occupation of the Ruhr when he said: "Resurrection of the German Nation is impossible under this peace treaty. It affords no possibility of any social reforms. The treaty was made to remove twenty million Germans and destroy the German Nation. The treaty cannot be set aside by those who made it.

"Our movement at its foundation had three objects. First the setting aside of the peace treaty; unification of all Germans, and land and soil for feeding our Nation.... This movement will teach our Nation to know anew the old proverb that who is not the hammer must be the anvil. We are the anvil today and we shall be beaten until from the anvil the hammer of the German sword has been fashioned."

Steps in Hitler Program

That is the policy which Herr Hitler has successfully followed during the years he has been in power. It has resulted in introduction of military service in 1935, remilitarization of the Rhineland and withdrawal of the international status of German rivers a year later, the annexation of Austria, Bohemia, and Moravia, and the return of Memelland.

But in the success which has been achieved there are certain factors which Germans today certainly either forget or ignore altogether. How much, for example, of the success of their policy has been due to the fact that in the victor States, particularly in England and America, there were voices which openly condemned the Versailles Treaty and whose standpoint appealed to the conscience of a large section of the population, so that a sense of fair play as much as anything else prevented England from interfering either at the reintroduction of military conscription in Germany or at remilitarization of the Rhineland when German forces were not such as could have resisted Anglo-French opposition.

Shades of Versailles had been painted so black in accordance with propaganda ideas laid down in "Mein Kampf" that it is forgotten that that treaty came at the end of a war which destroyed the world's moral and economic resources, and that not simply Versailles but the war itself was also responsible for much that followed.

Peace Treaties Compared

It is a significant fact that here in Germany one rarely hears condemnation of the war as such, but simply of the peace which followed it.

Undoubtedly there was much to condemn in the Versailles peace, but it will be interesting to note where history places it from a viewpoint of justice, in comparison with the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and of Bucharest, or of the plans which would have developed into a peace treaty had Germany won the war.

The greatest catastrophe was certainly that Article XIX of the Versailles Treaty, which allowed for peaceful alteration, was never applied by the Allied Powers.

The lesson of Versailles to most thinking persons was that it is impossible to suppress a nation, and that fear of arms ultimately solves no problem. But what applied then applies now, and Germans seem to have forgotten their lesson in the recent annexation of Bohemia and Moravia, and a demand on the victors for a far higher morality than they themselves are prepared to show.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Free City Music School Organized in Monterrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — The first free Municipal Music School to be opened in this city has been inaugurated. Classes will be held in a regular high school building every afternoon from six to nine.

The faculty is equipped to teach musical history, theory, harmony, composition, orchestration, conducting, solfeggio, and all the instruments. Instruments for students unable to buy their own will be supplied by the city.

Rates on Oranges Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Substantial reductions in freight rates to the Orient on California oranges and grapefruit have been recently effected through activity of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, reports Paul Armstrong, General Manager of the Exchange, following negotiations with steamship companies. Principal destinations concerned are Manila, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Java, and India.

Sun as Magnet Found to Pull On Cosmic Ray

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 28 — Belief that a tremendous ring of electricity surrounds the earth at the equator was expressed today by Dr. Victor F. Hess of Fordham University; at the same time, doubt was cast by Prof. Arthur H. Compton on the theory that cosmic rays are really cosmic, that is, that they come from outside the Milky Way, the galaxy to which the sun and its planets belong.

Professor Compton's report, based on three years of observing and measuring cosmic rays by means of instruments installed on a ship plying between the northern and southern hemispheres, and that of Dr. Hess, were made before the second annual symposium on cosmic rays at Eckhard Hall of Chicago University. More than 100 leading physicists, including four Nobel Prize winners now engaged in cosmic ray research, are in attendance.

Last year, based on experiments made in various parts of the world, Dr. Compton drew the tentative conclusion that the theory of a distant cosmic origin for "cosmic rays" was unsubstantiated. His report today concerned measurements made by his cosmic ray meter on the steamship Aorangi while making trips between Vancouver and Tasmania in the last three years.

Earlier conferences among pioneer workers established the theory that if the rays really originated outside our galaxy, then the Northern Hemisphere, which is the forward moving face of the earth, should receive one-half of 1 per cent more rays than the Southern Hemisphere. This is based on the observation that of the raindrops striking a person walking in a shower, the larger number will strike him in front. The Aorangi measurements, however, show no such difference in incidence, and the probable error is so small as to rule out the possibility of a difference of one half per cent.

Dr. Hess, Nobel Prize holder and cosmic ray discoverer in 1912, reported that the sun's magnetic field exerts an important effect on the rays. He described a 27-day cycle of cosmic ray intensity which he ascertained to be the effect of the magnetic field of the sun.

Twenty-seven days is the period of the rotation of the sun on its axis; and the finding, if confirmed, is important because it gives the first definite evidence of the effect of the sun's magnetic field on the earth.

In accounting for the effect, Dr. Hess introduced the idea of a current of electricity surrounding the earth about the equator at a great distance, at least several times the earth's diameter. If the distance of this "ring" is considered variable, it is possible to account for a large difference in the cosmic ray effects associated with magnetic storms. In this theory, the height of the "ring" and perhaps the magnitude of the current also, is altered by variations of the sun's field.

Experiments reported by Dr. Robert A. Millikan and Dr. V. F. Neher of California Institute of Technology, confirm not only Dr. Compton's work and that of Dr. Hess, but add that there are more rays observable at sea-level during the winter months, indicating also that this greater intensity continues even to the higher altitudes above the earth's atmosphere.

Anthony Holiday Vetoed

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A bill to establish the third Saturday in August as a legal holiday in honor of Susan B. Anthony, leader for women's suffrage, was vetoed June 27 by Gov. Arthur H. James.

Drive Against Crime Given As Objective to Governors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28—Governors of States where crime is strongly entrenched politically could well make use of their law-enforcement powers to smash cliques that annually take $16,000,000,000 from the people, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri declared at the second day's session of the annual Conference of Governors at the Capitol here yesterday. Governor Stark, who recently crushed the Pendergast political machine in Kansas City, gave full credit to President Roosevelt for the success of the move which "toppled one of the most powerful political bosses and corrupters of popular government in the history of the nation from his throne."

Governor Stark said he took his case directly to President Roosevelt and that it was the President who set the legal machinery in motion. He then detailed the manner in which Pendergast was finally jailed.

Stressing that responsibility to aid in restoring the confidence of the people in their democratic institutions rested upon the Chief Executive of a State, Governor Stark declared the Governors could help "plug the leak by which $16,000,000,000 is diverted from the broad highways of legitimate trade into the subterranean sewers of the underworld."

The national crime bill, he said, represents a severe loss at a time when the Nation is straining every resource to bring about a sound and lasting recovery.

Threat to Popular Government

"It is a symptom of faults in the political structure which must be corrected if the faith of the American people in popular government is to be retained," he declared.

There has been a doubt in the minds of the people, Governor Stark said that the law could extend protection of life, liberty, and property. This had arisen from the crime wave across the American scene, he said.

"We can be thankful that the Chief Executives of our States do possess this great authority to wield in cases of emergency," he continued. "This power lodged in the Governor is highly necessary, not only because it enables him to act when normal enforcement agencies break down, but also in removing obstructions which might occur in the enforcement of the laws. There seems to be a twilight zone of authority in which it is not clearly determined when the local Prosecutor should initiate criminal proceedings and when the Attorney General should take the lead in an action of that kind."

Pensions for Elderly to Stay

Taxation for essential public services was defended by Gov. Homer A. Holt of West Virginia, in the course of his discussion of "Taxation and public service."

Gov. John Moses of North Dakota told the conference in his discussion of old-age pensions that on July 11 the people of North Dakota were to vote upon three initiated measures sponsored by the advocates of the so-called $40-a-month old-age pension plan.

"There seems little likelihood," he said, "that old-age assistance will cease to be a major item of State and Federal expense for a good many years to come. This is particularly true in States like my own, where the people look mainly to agriculture for a living and where a 10-year emergency has been created by inadequate prices for agricultural products and recurrent drought.

"There is nothing to be gained by trying to dodge the fact that recovery will be difficult, if not impossible, for a host of those who are already past the prime of life. When one considers the fact that North Dakota is an agricultural state and that more than 80 per cent of the people are directly dependent upon the farming business for their livelihood, it is clear that our situation is a serious one."

Tonight the Governors and their ladies will attend a dinner given by the Albany Chamber of Commerce. Tomorrow morning they go to New York, stopping off for a luncheon at Hyde Park, where President Roosevelt will be their host, and later for a visit to West Point. On Thursday the Governors will visit the World's Fair and at night attend a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria given by the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association.

British Princesses Trophy Winners At Swimming Carnival

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth proudly watched her daughters win swimming honors today at the exclusive Mayfair Bath Swimming Club's annual carnival.

The Queen whispered words of congratulation as she gave Princess Elizabeth, 13-year-old heiress-presumptive, a challenge shield in the group for girls between nine and 15 years old, and eight-year-old Princess Margaret Rose a challenge cup for girls under nine.

To win the trophies, the Princesses had to swim the breast stroke and the back stroke, dive and show life-saving methods. They had spent many hours practicing in their private pool at Buckingham Palace while their parents were in Canada and the United States.

Virginia Pensions Stay at 1912 Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Although the Confederate pension lists have dwindled to approximately one-fifth of their size in 1912, payments to veterans, their widows, and daughters are costing the State of Virginia approximately the same as they did 27 years ago.

Figures obtained from the State Comptroller's office show that about 3,100 persons including 136 veterans, 2,364 widows and servants, and 560 dependent daughters of veterans remained on the rolls this year and would receive approximately $409,000 for the year ending June 30.

In 1912 there were approximately 15,000, including 10,000 veterans, on the rolls, and the cost was about $400,000.

John H. Johnson, chief pension clerk in the Comptroller's Office, estimated that Confederate pensions had cost the State $27,561,000 since they were begun in 1888. The first year, incidentally, was the lowest year from the standpoint of cost. Only $65,000 was appropriated for the pensioners that year, as compared with a peak of $1,148,171 in 1931.

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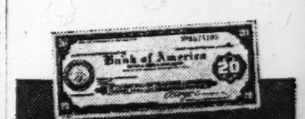

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THE COMMODORE
RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

Behind the Headlines

Ambassador Kennedy practices his philosophy—Don't stay in same job too long.

Don't stay in the same job too long. That is the philosophy of Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Accept a post where there is a particular task to be done, estimate how long it will take you to do it, and have it understood that, when the thing is done, you leave. That is what Mr. Kennedy did when he headed the Securities Exchange Commission. That is what he did when he headed the United States Maritime Commission, and that is apparently how he feels about his present post at London, for it is intimated he is about to withdraw and return to the United States.

Specific Task Done

His specific task, when he went to England, was to conclude a commercial treaty; the treaty was signed and sealed some months ago. There is a political campaign looming up this year, and 3,000 miles is too far away for Mr. Kennedy when elections are in prospect. A year or two is about as long as he likes to stay in one position, anyhow. Of course, four years might not seem too long if there was a chance of being nominated and elected to the Presidency or even the Vice-Presidency of the United States by the Democratic Party. One wonders how Mr. Kennedy, who believes in fast and frequent changes, feels about a third term for President Roosevelt.

Unsung Heroes

There is an army of soldiers who are fighting, unheralded and unsung, one of the bravest battles on record. They are not conscripts, they are volunteers. They have no weapons of offense, only an armor of defense, of a sort that war lords are inclined to scoff at. They are thousands of miles from home, isolated individuals in alien surroundings, making a stand for a high ideal.

They are frequently under fire of bombing planes or artillery, and they face bravely almost every day the danger that comes from sharpshooters.

They are the missionaries, principally American and British, in China. They are running schools, colleges, and hospitals which are often targets for the Japanese. They are feeding starving millions in flood and famine areas where war is but one of the terrors to be faced. They are miserably paid, if at all, but they never think of money, and they stand their ground even when everything about them is being blown to bits.

'Twain' Meet Here

No Medals Waiting

I hear occasionally from one or another of my old pals who are sticking it out at mission posts in China. They have little time to write, and less freedom to report what is going on around them. But the things they describe seem more appropriate to a chamber of horrors than to the modern, supposedly civilized world.

There will be no parades for these soldiers when they come home. They do not get any medals, nor wear the uniform of a crack military organization. They expect nothing in the way of fame, fortune, or political advancement. Yet compared to theirs, the courage of mercenary bands who enlist in wars abroad is as nothing. You read in the papers every few days that one of them has had his school or hospital wrecked around him. Of all the daring adventurers we have read about in recent years, they are the most courageous. Here's to this gallant legion.

Missionaries in China fighting brave battle with neither medals nor cheers waiting.

U. S. Revolution

It's a smart man who knows when he's living in the middle of a revolution. Unless, of course, it's a revolution of the French or Russian variety where the guillotine and the firing squad make the changing times all too obvious. But all revolutions aren't like that. Some of them slip up on you, and you don't recognize them until they have passed. It was that way with the industrial revolution of a century and more ago, when the daily life of the citizen underwent a complete transformation as a result of the invention and development of machines. Nobody thought of calling that a revolution until it had run a pretty thorough course.

Change in Decade

It's the same in the United States today. Think how the economic life of the Nation functioned 10 years ago, and compare it with what is happening today, and you will see that we have experienced a rather complete revolution — a bloodless one, thanks to the stability and the flexibility of American institutions.

It would be difficult to sum up such a complex transition in a few words. But the essential difference is the part the Government has come to play as the fountain head, the initiator, and the controller of business and finance in general. President Roosevelt's latest demand for more billions to lend puts the spotlight on the rapid march towards socialization.

Can you imagine such a thing happening 10 years ago?

Rex Miller

L. S. U. Checkup Continues; Loss May Be $500,000

BATON ROUGE, La., June 28 (AP)—A spreading series of investigations, centered today on Louisiana State University, kept this State in turmoil while police of the Nation hunted the school's former President, who is accused of issuing invalid notes totaling half a million dollars.

As the new Governor, Earl K. Long, promised a complete investigation of L. S. U. and other State institutions, police lost the trail of the missing University head, Dr. James Monroe Smith, at Memphis, Tenn.

The Grand Jury here, under the guidance of Attorney General David M. Ellison, settled down to a "thorough investigation" of L. S. U., but the Federal Grand Jury—in New Orleans for an inquiry into alleged WPA irregularities in the State and the PWA—began a checkup of its own.

Observers, meanwhile, anticipated a fight between three large banks and the State Administration—or the University—to determine who should stand the loss of the $500,000 which Mr. Ellison said Mr. Smith obtained within the past two months.

The Attorney General said that Mr. Smith had obtained $300,000 from one New Orleans bank, $100,000 from another in the same city, and $100,000 from a Baton Rouge bank.

Who Stands the Loss?

Mr. Ellison said the banks would have to stand the loss because the notes were accepted by the banks without the authority of the State Bond and Tax Board as required by law.

Insisting the transaction was legal, however, Oliver G. Lucas, President of the New Orleans National Bank of Commerce, said his bank "holds a note of the Louisiana State University for $300,000. This represents a loan made to the University on the authority of a duly adopted and certified resolution by its Board of Supervisors. We regard this loan as a valid and binding obligation on the University."

Mr. Ellison did not discuss what use Mr. Smith might have made of the money. A brokerage firm reported he had been a heavy loser on the wheat market but had closed out his account with two checks, each for $100,000.

Despite Mr. Ellison's assertion that the University was not the loser, a previously filed charge of embezzling $100,000 in University funds stood against the elusive Mr. Smith, who was brought to L. S. U. by the late Huey Long and served as its President for nine years, teaming with the "Kingfish" to make it one of the nation's best known schools.

Long's "Square Deal"

Governor Long disclosed yesterday it was Mr. Smith's error in signing on the wrong dotted line of an unauthorized University bond that brought about his downfall. Finding his name in the wrong place on a bond offered here for collateral, lawyers questioned it, and the bond was withdrawn. Mr. Long said he understood Mr. Smith should have signed at the bottom of the list of signatures, rather than the top.

"I dedicate my life during the short year of my administration," Governor Long said, on taking office yesterday, "to a determined effort to give Louisiana an honest, upright, capable, efficient administration of its public affairs—in short, a square deal."

U. S. District Attorney René A. Viosca, scheduling Friday a Federal Grand Jury investigation of WPA, revealed one of the first witnesses would be Paul Hansen, chief of the agency's investigators for this district. Mr. Hansen, now in Washington, was here last week while the agency began an investigation behind closed doors.

Grant L. Fritz, PWA Auditor, was ordered here to check up on five Public Works Administration projects under construction at the L. S. U. campus and branch schools. His trip admittedly was brought about by Mr. Smith's disappearance but the PWA office at Fort Worth, Tex., said it had received no complaints.

Brigadier General Louis F. Guerre said J. Emory Adams, nephew of Mr. Smith's wife and former manager of the L. S. U. bookstore, who is now under $5,000 bond, told him he drove Mr. Smith and his wife to Memphis Sunday, shortly after he turned in his resignation.

It was learned last night that the Smiths, under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Southern" had registered at a Memphis hotel early Monday morning but departed within two hours.

Omitting Names of Diseases From the News

An Editorial from the Courant, Hartford, Conn.

Although it may be depriving its readers of a bit of information which they have been accustomed to find in the press, The Courant is now omitting to mention in its obituary columns the nature of the disease or ailment to which death was attributable. It is difficult to establish a hard and fast rule governing a matter of this sort; exceptions to it may at times seem necessary. Also it is possible that in the writing and editing of "copy" departures from the rule may inadvertently be made.

Perhaps it will readily occur to most discriminating persons why we have seen fit to impose this censorship on our columns. Every physician knows that the mental attitude of the patient has a great deal to do with his or her recovery, and it cannot be otherwise than disturbing to one undergoing treatment for a given disease to pick up the paper and read of deaths due to that same cause. Furthermore, those who have recovered from a serious ailment of any sort often find it difficult to dismiss the fear that they may be visited by its recurrence. It is not helpful to their tranquillity to have it paraded before them that other "cured" cases they may have perhaps known about were not lasting.

To one who is entirely well a sense of comfort and contentment is a great blessing; to one who has forebodings about his health the cultivation of this sense may make all the difference in the world to his enjoyment of life. If we can make through the policy here announced a small contribution to the peace of mind of those who foster gloomy predictions we shall be well satisfied.

While it is in large part the function of a newspaper to mirror life as it is, to report the evil along with the good, to deal at times in unpleasant truths, it is also its function to try to maintain a correct sense of proportion. What constitutes news admits of no precise definition; to those engaged in newspaper-making it is often a matter they must decide for themselves in accordance with their own judgment. The press has an obligation to the public as well as itself, and, much as it might like to do so, it cannot omit from its category of news certain items which it knows must have an unfavorable effect on individuals. But in the matter here spoken of it seems entirely appropriate that we should adopt as a general policy a deviation from the practice so commonly employed in obituary columns.

Methodist Session Stresses Spiritual Power of Thought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Stressing the spiritual power that comes from united Christian thought, rather than increase in membership numbers, the Pacific Northwest Annual Conference of the Methodist Church gathered here recently with Bishop Wallace E. Brown, Portland, Ore., presiding.

The regional convention for the first time included official Washington and Idaho representatives from the following former branches of the Methodist movement: Methodist Episcopal Church; Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Methodist Protestant Church; and the Norwegian Danish Conference.

The theme "Methodists Are One People" was carried out in the all-day session reporting on the Methodist Uniting Conference, which this year brought together approximately 8,000,000 members under the simplified title, The Methodist Church.

Challenge Issued

Chapin D. Foster, Chairman of the Washington State Progress Commission, challenged those who had returned from the Kansas City meeting to carry on with the same enthusiasm that prevailed there. "It was a conference of outstanding men," he said, "and if we are to have world peace and a meeting of minds between labor and industry in this Nation of ours we must be Methodists in vision and courage to meet the ever growing problems."

Prominent among resolutions supported by the Bellingham meeting was one recommending establishment of a new national Methodist publication "in keeping with the size of the enlarged Methodist Church and in harmony with best publication practice as to form and content." In addition, a committee of five was appointed to study the matter. An unofficial spokesman indicated that present plans seemed to forecast a weekly or monthly publication by 1942, possibly under direction of the Methodist Book Concern.

Calling attention to John Wesley's exhortation "to think and let think," the Social Service Committee submitted a report to the Conference urging church members "to cherish our heritage of freedom by keeping alive the spirit of tolerance among our people." The report further asserted that the controversy between labor and industry would be solved permanently only when both sides of this struggle meet it on the principle, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

Move for Peace

Support of world peace was indicated by the Committee's proposal that President Roosevelt call a conference of nations to remove the need for large armaments and the hitherto unavoidable race for size. Nationalization of the munitions industry to eliminate the profit motive in war also was recommended. Further education of citizens for peace was proposed in the plea for creation of a Department of Peace with full Cabinet rank, to be financed by the allocation of funds equal to 5 per cent of the expenditure for armaments.

Newspapers and radio stations whose policy, in spite of financial sacrifice, is to reject liquor advertising, also were commended by the social service report, which stressed that there can be no peace between the church and the liquor business.

Survey of American Housing, FHA Helps Industry Pick Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although the really low-priced house—around $2,000—about which there has been much talk has not yet been put on the market by private industry, the demand for this commodity has had one good result at least. It has spurred builders to study all possible economies in building and is giving the family of moderate income a pretty good home for $5,000 or $6,000, a survey of Midwest cities shows.

Financing under FHA is another helping factor. By permitting builders of small homes to get insured loans up to 90 per cent of the cost of the house, with a long term mortgage, it is encouraging building by people of the middle income group, it is reported. In Chicago, where construction costs are regarded high, the average insured loan for new construction is only $5,958, while the State and National averages are both lower.

A Few Examples

Here and there special efforts are being made to build for the family of small but regular income. In Cleveland, a trade union group formed Robal, a building corporation, which is putting up highgrade homes for around $7000.

Knoxville, Tenn., is watching with interest the building activities of one contracting firm, which is building houses to sell at a figure from $2,500 to $4,000, including the lot. The terms are $10 down, $25 a month, low enough to encourage renters of small houses to buy.

Help to builders of small homes is offered in Knoxville by the Small House Bureau, a non-profit activity of architects conducted just to show the public the value of architectural service.

Private capital is building small homes in New Orleans, La. last year 539 of them were built.

More Reports

In Dallas, Texas, home building under FHA is reported "booming," with most of the new homes in the $5,000 class. A few builders are beginning to reach somewhat lower income groups with $3,500 houses.

Other cities report as follows:

Chicago: The average loan under FHA for the city is $5958 for new construction. Some private builders are attempting to build for the family that can pay from $4,000 to $5,000. Arthur Bohnen, consultant of the Illinois State Housing Board, has put up 18 small houses which average $3,500 in cost without the lot. In nearby Hammond, Frank Hoess, machine shop owner, is building some of the least expensive houses in the country, cutting costs to new lows by permitting the owners to work on them themselves.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Private building for the middle income group, while improved, is still at a low ebb. A recent effort by a limited dividend company to build apartments was checked because it was found rents would have to be too high to reach the low-income group for which it was intended.

Oklahoma City, Okla.: Under stimulus of FHA private building is increasing.

Omaha, Neb.: Omaha Builders Exchange, composed of private contractors, considered wholesale construction of low cost homes but has not taken steps to build.

Little Rock, Ark.: Some building of small homes reported and considerable modernization of old ones.

Denver, Colo.: More private and public building than at any time since 1929. FHA is helping.

Louisville, Ky.: Housing shortage reported, with 49 per cent fewer vacancies now than in 1930. Result: Considerable building, particularly in the suburbs. FHA also a factor in stimulating construction for middle income group.

Of All Things . . . !

Own Your Own Submarine!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—In future, possession of submarines will not be the sole privilege of Governments, but navigating under water will be as general and as easy as and cheaper than flying in the air is today. This is at least the hope inspired by a young Greek engineer, John Arapis, who claims to have invented a submarine small enough to satisfy private ambitions and lean pocketbooks.

According to the inventor, his machine is a sort of combination betwen an automobile, a motorboat, and a submarine. The craft can be built either of sheet-iron, or of pine-wood.

In case of failure of the motor, the submarine comes to the surface automatically, the inventor claims. He also asserts that his amphibian craft can be utilized for water sports, sponge fishing, and military purposes.

King's Golden Smile

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, (CP)—A candid camera snapshot of King George and Queen Elizabeth will help Sophomore Ted Underwood through University of British Columbia.

Ted snapped a picture of Their Majesties as they rode past his home. He has sold 20,000 copies for $800.

Underhill said there was nothing unusual about the picture except the King seemed to be giving the camera a personal smile.

Abdullah Model Prisoner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey—Abdullah is a model prisoner in a model prison. He was in Turkey's latest penitentiary at Imreli when the Governor decided a life-sentence might seem less monotonous if punctuated with a term in the Ankara prison printing works. So the Governor just said to Abdullah, "You go along to the printing works and please don't get lost on the way."

Which Abdullah did, all on his own. This freedom pleased him so, that he proposed to his new Governor here that he should have a three-day furlough to see how the wife was getting on.

Abdullah's reputation had apparently preceded him, and the Ankara Governor's heart was touched by such marital loyalty. All alone Abdullah went to see his wife, but in three days he rang the prison bell.

Two-in-One Ship

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Passengers on trans-Pacific vessels may rub their eyes and wonder if they're seeing things, but that will really be one boat sailing on top of another.

The bottom one is the British steamer Sheaf Crown, the one above the Russian fireboat Dozorniy. The British ship is hauling the Dozorniy 9,850 nautical miles from New York to Vladivostok and has it lashed to its deck. The cost of loading it, with heavy cranes, was $3,600.

Let the Buyer Beware

WASHINGTON (AP)—When the Veterans Administration office at Los Angeles decided to dispose of two old sewing machines, it asked for bids.

A sewing machine company, mistakenly believing the Government wanted to buy two machines, quoted a price of $95.25 each. Now Comptroller General Elliott has ruled that there was no excuse for the company's coufusion and that it should be held to its "bargain."

Charge It, Barks Rover

KINGSTON, N. C. (AP)—L. P. Tyndall says if his dog Rover "wasn't reasonable, I wouldn't let him have a charge account, but he has never been a glutton."

When Rover is hungry he goes to a butcher and barks his choice before a display case. It used to be beef every time, but now he often has a tooth for frankfurters and hamburgers.

Alabama Merit System Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In its first court test, Alabama's new civil service or merit rating system for state employes has been held constitutional by Judge Walter B. Jones in the Montgomery Circuit Court. The case, instituted as a friendly case by State Comptroller I. C. Heck, will be appealed immediately to the State Supreme Court.

The merit system act provides that persons in state employment shall be subjected to non-competitive examinations and shall be retained in their respective classifications if they pass the test. The state personnel board in connection with the governor is authorized to work out a uniform pay scale and system of vacations and sick leaves. It is also authorized to fix hours.

Gov. Frank Dixon pronounced the Merit System Act the most constructive piece of legislation passed during his Administration so far.

Natural Science Amateurs Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—In a local search to discover and encourage the amateur pursuer of physical science, data on 180 such clubs and societies with a membership of more than 32,000 has been gathered already by the Committee on Education and Participation in Science of the American Philosophical Society.

Philadelphia is being used by the society as a sample city in a survey to determine the contribution everyday people can make to scientific research.

Among the clubs are those for airplane and ship model makers, astronomers and amateur telescope makers, mineralogists, botanists, insect specialists, geologists and persons interested in cosmic rays, earth currents and radio.

The work of these groups will be co-ordinated by the committee, which also will publish a list of their activities and supply information by motion pictures and broadcasts of scientific topics.

W. Stephen Thomas, executive secretary of the committee and former director of education of the Academy of Natural Sciences, reports finding that 200 amateur scientists who went on field trips from the academy were engaged in 55 different occupations. About 40 per cent were in business pursuits, 16 per cent in the professions, 20 per cent employed in technical trades, and the remainder were students, housewives and unemployed persons.

Gov. James Vetoes Act Against 'Little TVA'

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Legislation to prohibit Federal Flood Control reservoirs in Pennsylvania being used for hydroelectric power development was junked June 27 by Gov. Arthur H. James. The Governor vetoed an Act of the recent Legislature which he said would have resulted in suspension of the entire Federal Flood Control program in the State.

Republican leaders frankly admitted it was designed to halt development of a "little TVA" through the impounding of dams, to compete with existing utilities. Four huge dams are in progress along the Allegheny River in western Pennsylvania, and three others have been surveyed.

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Washington Sideglances

Congress pages eat 'constitutionally'—Double trouble in the capital—The oratorical Senator 'Ashurst—'Air-conditioning changes adjournment habits of the Congress.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Learning Young: The 40 boys who run errands for House members held their annual banquet the other night. Just to make the celebration official, the youngsters each year gather in the House cloakroom and pass a formal authorization. All except in 1937—then according to Edmund E. Walsh, the pages' historian, "the dinner was served and eaten whether constitutional or not."

The pages were congratulated this year by Chief Page Paul R. Ashbrook on the general improvement of their deportment over last year when dinner diversions ranged from bread fights to pouring ice water down each other's backs.

Doubles: When Homer S. Cummings resigned from the Cabinet, he left behind part of the danger of being mistaken for the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., but it meant more trouble for Representative Bruce Barton, Republican Congressman from New York. Representative Barton had become accustomed to being addressed as John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and realizing the similarity between their red wavy hair, and smiling countenances, and political affiliations, he could hardly be abrupt about such mistakes. But now he is mistaken almost as often for Democratic Attorney General Frank Murphy, he is becoming less suave at explaining. "I am not the Attorney General," he emphatically replies.

Oratory: An old Negro once said of Senator Ashurst's oratory: "He's a grand speaker. He can talk for two hours without ever stoppin' or thinkin'."

Ashurst Heights This Week (of senatorial passengers on Yankee Clipper): "They will skim the cream from the Milky Way. On their right hand will sit courage, on their left hand will sit confidence, and before them American emprise reading the dials."

No Barometer: Ninety-five-degree heat that melts asphalt streets in the Nation's capital can no longer be counted on to send Congress scurrying home—not since air conditioning has been extended to offices as well as both Senate and House chambers.

Members seem perfectly willing to sit through endless debate on almost any subject now and are even known to go to their offices on Sunday.

"You used to be able to look at the temperature table in the paper and come pretty close to telling when Congress would close up shop," lamented an old-timer the other day. "Now they're liable to stay here all summer. It's cooler here than in lots of States I could mention."

"Ordinary Travelers": There are two reasons why the reception here this week of Crown Prince Olav of Norway and Crown Princess Martha will not be as elaborate as that recently accorded King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain. In the first place, they are not reigning heads of nations, and in the second they have specified that they are here "unofficially."

If they had wished to be let alone still more, instead of coming "unofficially" they would have arrived "incognito" as the much-publicized sisters of former King Zog of Albania did not so long ago.

They're Exponents of Better Speech

Wide World

Winners at National Speech Tournament at Beverly Hills

Front row, left to right—John McCulloch, Wooster, Ohio, original oratory; Marjory Rosen, Oklahoma City, Okla., debate; Bette Askland, Minneapolis, poetry reading; Robert Ray, Davenport, Iowa, humorous declamation.

Back row, left to right—Eugene Edwards, Oklahoma City, dramatic declamation; Mackie Quave, Ashville, N. C., radio announcing; Seymour Vinocure, Huntington Park, Calif., extemporaneous speaking; Edward Gunz, San Francisco, oratorical declamation; W. J. Holloway, Jr., Oklahoma City, debate.

Pasadena School's Success Wins Carnegie Grant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—The Carnegie Corporation of New York granted $10,000 to the California Graduate School of Design, in an announcement made recently at the first commencement exercises of the School. The grant is an acknowledgement of merit of an institution set up with municipal and civic assistance two years ago under direction of Walter Baermann, internationally-known industrial designer.

News of this major recognition outside southern California was announced by Albert B. Ruddock, chairman of the School's Board of Trustees, who welcomed the confirmation of the value of a school devoted to art in industry; the need for such a center of instruction to complete the facilities of education and research not only here but in the world as a whole had been recognized a few years ago by the backers of California Institute of Technology, Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Occidental College, and other civic groups whose leaders now form an "interlocking directorate of culture," according to names on the various boards of trustees.

Not only for the future of art and industry, but for the future of all America and perhaps the world has the School been founded, Mr. Ruddock pointed out in his commencement address:

"It is argued that the physical frontiers of the United States have been reached and occupied; that free lands and quick wealth through skimming the cream of natural resources are things of the past, and that these factors are major reasons for our present economic difficulties and imbalance.

"If this is true, and it seems to have a cogent basis in fact, the balance can be restored and continued prosperity assured only through the extension of the intellectual frontiers of our country," he continued.

"America must from now on intensively cultivate her mind, her land and her markets in order to achieve and retain economic well-being, rather than recklessly to rely upon a haphazard exploitation of virgin riches of field, mine, and trade."

"Believing that art is a result of intensive understanding and experience of life," Director Baermann said, "we know that our aim to teach design through character education distinguishes our approach from that of other schools. . . . We wish to make these young designers conscious of the potential possibility of translating, through understanding, consumers' demands into expressions of high quality."

How Best to Serve Youth Debated by Scout Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Several hundred educators, churchmen, businessmen, and public officials, drawn together by a common interest in American boyhood and by the thought that America is best served through serving youth, assembled for the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

The two-day meeting, held in connection with Boy Scout Day at the New York World's Fair June 29, gave general sessions and group discussions to the promotion of the Boy Scout program locally and to ways and means of strengthening the local Council service to Boy Scout troops, Sea Scout ships, senior Scouting groups, and the youngest group, the Cubs.

The National Council members represent the 536 Boy Scout councils administering Scouting through the United States and its possessions. On the agenda were election of new officers, discussion of new policies, and dealing with annual reports of the many and varied phases of Boy Scout activity.

The opening session was featured by the report of the National Scout Commissioner, Daniel Carter Beard, known affectionately to Boy Scouts and officials alike as "Uncle Dan," which told of the National Court of Honor, of which he is Chairman. Mr. Beard read the names of Boy Scouts who were honored during the year for heroic rescues at great personal risk.

Alfred E. Smith, who rose from the teeming slums of Manhattan's lower East Side to become four times Governor of New York State, spoke at a luncheon on "Recollections of My Boyhood Days." Walter W. Head, President of the Boy Scouts of America, presided; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, a Vice-President of the movement, was toastmaster, and the Rev. Dr. Israel Goldstein gave the invocation.

A varied program was scheduled for the National Council's annual dinner, including addresses by Dr. John R. Mott, President of the World's Alliance of the Young Men's Christian Association, and by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

A feature of the dinner, presentation of seven silver Buffalo Awards "for distinguished service to boyhood" of a national or international character," was scheduled in accordance with tradition, and the names of this year's recipients were not announced before actual presentation.

Highest Scout Honor

This is the highest Boy Scout honor of its kind and since it was first awarded in 1926 it has been bestowed upon Presidents Taft, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt. Since 1926 a total of 96 silver Buffalo Awards, not including this year's, have been made, other well-known recipients being Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Mr. Beard, Booth Tarkington, and the late Newton D. Baker.

Pageant

Representing the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, the host Council in charge of Scouting in the five boroughs, 362 Boy Scouts, Sea Scouts, Cubs, and Cub mothers arranged Scouting demonstrations in 10 brief scenes, with the climax arrival of 500 flag bearers carrying American flags.

Thirty-two Scouts who are World's Fair safety monitors planned a safety drill under Maj. Allan Smith, Chief of the Fair Police; 50 Scouts and adults were to participate in a "living mural" forecasting the influence of Scouting in the World of Tomorrow.

Detroit Turners Refuse to Accede To Reich 'Orders'

DETROIT, June 28 (AP)—Indignant members of the Detroit Turners flatly refused today to heed a "proclamation" ordering German citizens born in 1920 to register for compulsory military and labor service under the Reich.

The proclamation, directing "Reich citizens" to register at the German consulate in Cleveland "on or before July 15, 1939," was protested vigorously by Arthur A. Keucken, Vice-President of the organization.

"The Turners resent the assumption on the part of Reich officials that we will take any part in helping them to carry on their work," he said.

Mr. Keucken said his protest had been forwarded to the German consulate at Cleveland, and added his organization would refuse a request to post the order.

The proclamation, which Mr. Keucken said bore no written signature, said failure to register "promptly" would be "punished with a fine of 150 Reichsmarks or with arrest" in the event "no greater punishment is provided . . . in the Reich penal code book."

"It is provided by law," the proclamation continued, "that German citizens living in other countries and subject to active military and labor service for the Reich and born in 1920 can, after March 18, 1939, be conscripted to begin labor service on April 1, 1940, and military service on and after Oct. 1, 1940."

Mr. Keucken said his reply to the Cleveland Consulate pointed out that members of the Turners "must either be citizens of the United States or must have taken the necessary steps to become citizens."

"We believe that those Germans who are desirous of becoming American citizens should be warned of this order," he said.

Fritz Hailer, German Consul of Detroit, said the proclamation had been mailed from his office "as a matter of routine" following its receipt from Cleveland.

Ceylonese Strive to Reduce Competition of Indian Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBO, Ceylon—The grant of self-government has been followed in Ceylon as has also been the case in similar circumstances in Burma, by popular action to reduce the competition of Indian immigrants with local labor.

Attention has been called to the matter by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bombay which has appealed to the Government of India to intervene.

The movement has been especially strong in Ceylon where the State Council has passed a resolution demanding the immediate repatriation of all foreign coolies (manual workers) in Government employ.

Lax Enforcement Seen

Out of roughly 70,000 unskilled daily paid workers employed in Ceylon Government Departments, about 62,000 are Ceylonese and 8,000 are of other nationalities, chiefly Indian. The proportion of Indians in times past was much larger, but since 1934 it has been the avowed policy of the Government to employ Ceylonese labor in preference to Indian, wherever feasible. That this policy has not hitherto been rigidly enforced is obvious since, while there are roughly 20,000 unemployed Ceylonese in Colombo alone, such a large body of non-Ceylonese labor is still to be found in Government employ.

In spite of the doubts expressed by a few members of the State Council, as to the effect this decision might have on future trade agreements with India, the supplementary vote asked for (to cover the cost of repatriation) was passed by a large majority, whose feelings in the matter were doubtless expressed by a popular Ceylon daily newspaper when it commented: "We do not think that there is any country in the world in which there are thousands of able-bodied men out of work and which continues to employ outsiders in large numbers on Government undertakings."

An amendment sponsored by the European members to refer back the vote was defeated.

Appeal to Private Trade

The Ceylon Labor Party and the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress, elated by this victory for the Ceylon worker, plan next to request private employers of labor to follow the example of the Government.

In this they are unlikely to have much success unless they bring pressure to bear in the right quarters for the re-framing of the immigration laws; for Ceylonese employers, as well as English, find it more satisfactory to employ Indian domestics and Indian estate labor. The Indian laborer is regarded as better disciplined and more hard-working than the average Ceylonese. He is also willing to work for a smaller wage.

Though said to be only part of a larger scheme for mitigating the problem of unemployment in Ceylon, there are not lacking those who openly proclaim the movement as part of the new nationalistic policy expressed in the slogan "Ceylon for the Ceylonese."

Jones Confirmed For Loan Agency

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Jesse H. Jones of Texas, to be head of the Federal Lending Agency which will be created July 1 under President Roosevelt's Government Reorganization Plan. Borah (R) of Idaho took the floor to say he had seen a newspaper report quoting Mr. Jones as saying he might find authority for lending $500,000 to South American countries without any action by Congress.

Mr. Borah told the Senate that he did not know whether Mr. Jones was quoted correctly, but that if he entertained such a view he would "not be qualified to hold this office or any other office."

The Senate also approved a resolution by Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia calling on Secretary Morgenthau for data on the financial operations of all Government lending agencies.

Mr. Byrd said the information was not now available "because many of these corporations do not make reports."

Mexican President Extends 'Dry' Policy

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas, an ardent temperance advocate, June 24 ordered the Federal Labor Department to dry up work centers in various parts of Mexico.

Saloons may operate in cities within two and one half miles of a work center, such as mining communities, but not within the centers themselves. President Cardenas directed that Ejidos (communal farm centers) henceforth be designated as work centers. He mentioned specifically work centers in areas around Orizaba, Veracruz, a textile center; Atlixco, Parral, Santa Barbara, Ciudad Juarez, Nogales and Mexicali, most of which are mining centers; and "the entire petroleum region."

Ohio Man Elected Fish Society Head

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Technical discussions brought to the American Fisheries Society June 27 the results of experiments and studies of technicians in all parts of the United States.

Considerable interest was evinced in a paper prepared by David C. Haskell, of the New York Conservation Department, which showed the results of the electrical method of collecting wild fish for population studies and the removal of undesirable species.

The Society elected T. H. H. Langlois of Put-In-Bay, Ohio, President. The new executive, who is Chief of the Ohio Bureau of Fish Management and Propagation, succeeded Fred J. Foster of Seattle. Other officers included: Librarian, Kenneth E. Cobb (re-elected), Windsor Locks, Conn.

Clipper on Flight Over North Atlantic

BOTWOOD, Newfoundland (CP)—The Yankee Clipper, 32 men inside her hull on an inaugural air mail flight over the North Atlantic, took off for Foynes, Eire, June 27.

The 41-ton flying boat rose from Exploits River at 8:55 p. m. (7:25 p. m., E. S. T.) for its 1,900-mile flight after alighting here at 5:15 p. m. from Shediac, New Brunswick.

On board was the first load of mail to be carried across the North Atlantic by a commercial airline operating on a regular schedule. Air mail service is already being operated by Pan American Airways across the South Atlantic via the Azores and Lisbon.

Pan American's North Atlantic flight started at Port Washington, N. Y., Saturday, but was delayed three days at Shediac by bad weather.

A light wind was blowing from the east and the weather was foggy off the east coast of Newfoundland as the Clipper roared out over the Atlantic. But meteorological observations indicated the great circle route was free of fog out at sea.

Aboard were Capt. Harold E. Gray and a crew of 11, and 20 United States Government and Pan American officials flying as passengers on the initial "preview" flight.

After touching at Foynes, the Clipper will continue to Southampton, England.

Dayton Youths Form Bicycle Court; Other Cities Study Plan's Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Seven officials—from the presiding Judge down to the Bailiff—have just assumed their duties in a Dayton court, yet not a municipal voter cast a ballot and no person was a candidate before the public. They are officers—the second group to serve—of the Dayton Bicycle Court.

Organized last January to consider infractions of traffic ordinances as concern bicycle riding, the court has a six-month term for its officers, each of whom must be a high school senior and member of a Hi-Y club. Upon the expiration of their terms, the incumbents select their own successors, the presiding judge, two associate justices, prosecutor, bailiff, clerk of courts and sergeant at arms. Officer Paul Price of the Traffic and Accident Prevention Bureau of the Dayton Police Department, attends all sessions, in an advisory capacity, but the boys do all examining and come to their own decisions.

The court can assess no fines. Punishment is meted out by the impounding of a bicycle for a certain period, or by ordering the offending boy or girl—there have been several girls—to compose an essay on safety, or a kindred subject.

As an indication that the court has reduced traffic infractions, the safety department points out that from January to June of 1938 there were 58 accidents involving bicycles, while in the same period of 1939, there were 10. The same periods show 29 injuries against five, and five fatalities against none.

"Not only are these figures significant," observes Officer Price, "but the safety authorities get many good suggestions from the boys and girls. For instance, one essay admitted endangering people by riding on the sidewalk but set up the counter claim that the young cyclist was endangered by adults when he rode upon the pavement." The boy suggested that the city have a three-foot-wide strip lined off the pavement and reserved for bicycle riders.

Officer Price says the court is assisting in the building of better citizens, in that not only the children but parents have begun to study traffic regulations, adding that the boy or girl bicycle rider soon graduates to an auto driver, so that what is learned through the bicycle court is of benefit later.

Up to date there have been more than 600 cases before the boys on the bench at sessions held at a school building every Saturday morning. When a child enters a plea of not guilty, or the parents demand legal representation, the matter is turned over to juvenile court. There has been no instance of "trouble" in the court between the cited person and the bench and, with very few exceptions, parents are co-operating fully, Officer Price declares.

The safety officer has entertained numerous men and women from other cities here to observe the Dayton court with the idea of introducing such a system in their home cities.

Sometimes a local radio station gets permission to broadcast a session of the court, but newspapers carry practically nothing of the "actions" as they transpire before the bench. "Every effort," says Officer Price "is made to protect boys and girls from the semblance of criminal record."

Student Labor Builds Gymnasium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Dedication of its new gymnasium-auditorium erected exclusively by student labor, was a feature of the Commencement of the Textile Industrial Institute, one of the South's most outstanding and successful part-time educational institutions.

Dr. R. B. Burgess, President of the Institute, reviewed the building program which has resulted in five structures being erected, wholly or partly by student labor, during the past nine years.

Columnist Expects Roosevelt to Run

NEW YORK (AP) — Raymond Clapper, newspaper columnist, told the New York State Publishers' Association and the Associated Dailies that "every sign" in Washington pointed to a third-term race by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Clapper added, however, that, "as one who has been generally sympathetic with what Mr. Roosevelt has tried to do, I sincerely hope he will decide not to run."

He predicted that a third-term contest would be the bitterest in political history, and intimated the Democrats might be well-advised to nominate Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Race Track Limit Proposed in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—A bill to prohibit the establishment of horse racing tracks in New Jersey, except in counties which voted in favor of the betting amendment to the Constitution on June 20, is before the State Assembly, sponsored by Assemblyman Lloyd L. Schroeder (R) of Bergen. The measure would thus limit the number of horse racing tracks to three, one each in the counties of Hudson, Monmouth and Atlantic.

Conflicting views on the way horse racing should be regulated have become enmeshed in the unemployment relief situation with the result that the solution of the problem of financing the jobless aid seems further away than ever.

The State's fiscal year ends on Friday, June 30, and unless a relief appropriation bill is passed and signed by Gov. A. Harry Moore by that date, the State government's fiscal system will be thrown into confusion.

Proposals for horse racing regulation have ranged all the way from a one-man track czar to a five-member commission. Most of the Republicans are unwilling to hand any great share of the patronage over to the Democratic machine of Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, but Democrats feel differently and stress the tremendous majority rolled up by Boss Hague in Jersey City when the gambling referendum was put to a vote. Other legislators favor a four-man bi-partisan board of men not active in politics.

In so far as relief finance is concerned, the scheme for a large bond issue still leads, but there is insufficient support in the Assembly to put it over.

Bicycles Need Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash.—Sonny with his bicycle is now just as eligible for a traffic slip as dad with his automobile. Commencing June 20, bicycles in Yakima must carry license tags at 50 cents a bike.

The City Police Department is an unusually busy place issuing new licenses to the juveniles of this community. Each bicycle must be inspected for safety features and equipment before it is licensed.

Chief of Police Robinson says cyclists breaking the law will be arrested just as any one else who fails to comply with the ordinances. Motorists will breathe a sigh of relief over this regulation which is designed to make Yakima a safer place for the whole family.

Spanish Get German Funds

MADRID (AP) — The German Government June 27 gave an additional 500,000 marks (about $200,000) to the Spanish Social Relief Organization to which it already has donated 1,750,000 marks.

Brazilian Fascist Sails

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Plinio Salgado, leader of the outlawed Integralist (Fascist) Party, sailed with his wife June 22 in the liner General Artegas for Lisbon. Salgado was released from prison in Sao Paulo last Feb. 18 after having been held for almost a month. His party was banned in November, 1937.

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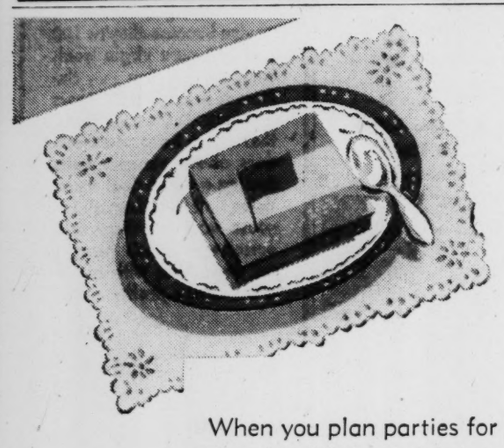

When you plan parties for the Fourth of July or other occasions, experts stand ready to offer you delightful ideas for "different" refreshments. Ice cream makers often advertise in The Christian Science Monitor their holiday specials, featuring fancy brick ice cream or cream molded into clever forms and figures designed for holiday festivities.

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WRITE DIRECT FOR BOOKLETS

French Press Stresses Reports Of German-Italian Maneuvers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 28—The seriousness of the international outlook, which was emphasized in Premier Edouard Daladier's address to the concluding session of the French Chamber of Deputies, dominates the French political as well as diplomatic picture.

M. Daladier's declaration that the international situation "is more delicate and more grave than at any time during the last 20 years" has made a deep impression here. The press emphasizes his point that 3,000,000 men are mobilized in Germany and Italy, and that the maneuvers and concentrations much greater in scope than usual have been announced.

There was visible excitement in the Chamber last evening when he told the Deputies that the parliamentary recess which would normally last four months may be "much shorter than you think," and this feeling is fully shared by the press.

Proportional Representation

It is largely because of this overwhelming preoccupation with the international situation and because of the Government's new practice of legislating by issuing decrees that the Parliamentary session has been barren as regards concrete legislation.

The Chamber developed a spurt of energy on the last day of its session and voted in favor of proportional representation for future elections. It is expected that the Conservative parties will gain from adoption of proportional representation since it will make ineffective such electoral pacts between the Left parties as brought about the sweeping Popular Front victory in 1936.

However, the law must still pass the Senate which will consider it at its autumn session. Among other more important measures which had not been decided before the closing of the Chamber it is expected that a partial amnesty for participants in the general strike will be pronounced by decree.

The outlook is not favorable for legislation in favor of old-age pensions, since the Government feels that its financial resources are almost entirely mortgaged for the needs of national defense.

It is considered highly probable in political circles here that a decree prolonging the term of the present Chamber and postponing the election which would normally occur in 1940 will be issued in July.

Does Stalin Want Pact?

While obviously nothing can be exactly known on the subject of international prospects the consensus is that August will be a month of growing tension and increasingly large-scale German and Italian demonstrations and maneuvers, leading up to some grand climax late that month or in September.

It is hoped here that England's apparent acceptance of the Russian terms as regards a guarantee for the Baltic States will hasten signature of the tripartite pact, but best informed French commentators are still in the dark as to whether Joseph Stalin really wants a pact, or whether he is weighing the possible advantages of isolationism, or even an agreement with Germany. The reported German diplomatic activity in Moscow during the last few days has elicited some apprehensive comment here.

Daladier Asks Free Rein

PARIS (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier in his address before the French Parliament answered a series of questions posed by Louis Frossard, concerning the use which the Government plans to make of its decree powers during the summer recess.

"What we ask you," he said, "is to leave the Government the liberty of movement that is essential at the present moment."

"On our frontiers there are 3,000,000 men without counting semi-military units," he added. "And in the interior they are working frantically in factories while we receive announcements of concentrations of troops more important than ever before along our frontiers in the guise of maneuvers."

Intense foreign propaganda is being waged "to separate Frenchmen and disrupt the French and British solidarity so indispensable to the peace of the world."

He intimated that if France had not mobilized a large part of her reserves Europe might already have been at war."

Although he promised that France was ready for peaceful collaboration he added it was "resolved, and the world must know it, to resist with all her force at any attempt at domination."

Churchill Sees Test Ahead

LONDON (AP)—Winston Churchill, Britain's World War First Lord of the Admiralty, in a luncheon address to the City Carlton Club June 28, said he did not regard war as inevitable. But he declared:

"If one were to consider only the German preparations, the tone of their Government-controlled press and the speeches of their Party leaders, there could be no conclusion possible but that the worst would happen and happen quite soon.

"I must consider—I think we must all of us consider—July, August, and September as months in Europe in which tension will become most severe.

"I am in entire accord with the French Prime Minister that we are in a period of danger more acute and more laden with ugly facts than any which we have ever known in the hard, disturbed period through which we have lived our lives."

An Anniversary in Bulgaria

© International

Children of Royal Family Pictured

Prince Simeon of Bulgaria, son of King Boris and Queen Ioanna, and heir to the throne, is shown with his sister, Princess Maria Luisa, on the occasion of the Prince's second anniversary. The children were photographed in the grounds of the royal palace at Sofia, the Capital.

Rumanian Premier Reports 'Unprecedented' Fortifications

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 28 (AP)—Declaring that Rumania is rearming on an unprecedented scale, Premier Armand Calinescu told the Chamber of Deputies today that large-scale fortifications were being built on the Nation's borders, which Hungary and Bulgaria want to alter.

These borders, the Premier, who also is Minister of Defense, said, are "immovable." He stated that the Government had spent 25,000,000,000 lei (about $175,000,000) in the last four months for war materials. (Rumania's 1938-1939 defense budget, for land, sea and air forces, was 11,800,000,000 lei.)

"All those who think majority problems can be solved by foreign intervention are very wrong," Mr. Calinescu said. "There can be no territorial problem. Our frontiers will remain immovable as long as there remains a single Rumanian soldier able to hold a rifle in his hand."

He declared that in Transylvania alone, which Hungary seeks to recover, more than 1,500,000,000 lei had been spent for construction of defense works.

Mr. Calinescu said that the Government had bought new field guns and the latest type of machine guns in "enormous quantities," and that military aviation was greatly reinforced.

Units Home From Spain

NAPLES, Italy, June 28 (AP)—Five thousand more Italian Legionnaires and 350 officers arrived on two steamships from Spain today to be demobilized. They followed about 20,000 soldiers who returned June 5 and were then said to be the last Italian fighters in the Spanish war.

One of the ships also brought back 400 Italians and their families from French Morocco. They said they quit their jobs because they were mistreated after refusing to become French citizens.

French to Advise Turks

PARIS, June 28 (AP)—French engineers who helped construct the Maginot Line of fortifications facing Germany are to be sent to Turkey to advise the Turkish Government on strengthening defenses on the northern shore of the Dardanelles, it was reported here today.

The work of fortifying the harbor of Alexandretta also was expected to begin soon after the formal transfer of the former district of Syria to Turkey by France, probably July 22.

It was said that Turkey planned to convert the Gulf of Alexandretta into a big naval and air base second only to Smyrna in the Turkish defense pattern. Finances for the new fortifications were expected to come from a loan Great Britain advanced to Turkey for rearmament.

Defense Budget Raised

THE HAGUE, June 28 (AP)—The Netherlands Government today introduced a supplementary defense budget of 33,000,000 guilders (about $17,490,000) raising the estimated total defense expenditure for 1939 to 380,000,000 guilders.

The supplementary budget was required for purchases of naval guns and other war supplies, improvements for airfields, and defensive armaments for merchant vessels.

Poles Fire at German Plane

WARSAW (AP)—Reliable reports from Gdynia, Poland's port close to the Free City of Danzig, said June 28 a German military plane had been fired on by Polish coast artillery.

The incident was said to have occurred June 26, not June 27 as other reports had said.

The Gdynia sources said it was not known whether the supposed German plane, allegedly flying over prohibited territory at the northern tip of the Corridor, had been hit.

Polish circles here charged there had been numerous violations of Polish frontiers by German planes in recent weeks.

The peninsula at the region which juts into the Gulf of Danzig, is prohibited for flight, and Polish artillery has been instructed to shoot in case of any attempt by foreign military aircraft to pass over the area.

'Civilians' Enter Danzig

WARSAW (AP)—The Express Telegraph Agency said June 28 that 1,400 men in civilian clothing entered Danzig from East Prussia at night on June 27, bringing to 2,400 the number imported for a "free corps."

The Agency said the men were quartered in police buildings and asserted that Danzig police were placed in a state of emergency beginning June 28.

It also stated that quantites of war materials were smuggled into Danzig from East Prussia over roads which had no customs stations.

[A dispatch from Danzig June 27 said the Free City's predominantly Nazi police force was to be strengthened by several hundred men trained along military lines and that a force of 1,500 men was the goal].

Leeds Completes 20,000th Dwelling To Replace Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—This city of nearly 500,000 people has completed its 20,000th municipal dwelling. It is claimed that Leeds now stands second only to London in its eoffrts to get rid of slums and overcrowding, and is way ahead of most other provincial towns.

In 1922, Leeds possessed fewer than 2,000 municipal houses, but this number soared to 10,160 during the next 11 years. A slum clearance drive was launched five years ago, and since then 10,000 more dwellings have been erected. Including dwellings not yet completed, the total of all contracts let reaches 24,218.

On a 23-acre site at Quarry Hill, 548 block flats have been completed, and by the end of this year the full number of 938 and 18 shops are expected to be finished.

The largest of several housing estates is at Seacroft, where, on an area of rather more than 1,000 acres, a self-contained town with 13,000 houses is eventually to emerge.

So far 15,000 dwellings in condemned areas have been listed for slum clearance purposes, and a further 15,000 are to be listed in the next four years.

Rumania Bill Purposes Royal Family Reunion

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—A future conciliation between King Carol of Rumania and his exiled younger brother, was seen as the purpose of a bill introduced in Parliament June 27.

The bill would give King Carol the right to bestow the title of nobility on "former members" of the Royal Family.

Prince Nicholas, the King's brother, was exiled and deprived of his title by Carol because of his marriage to a commoner. He is the only "former member" of the Royal Family.

Warplane Output In Britain Shows Imposing Pickup

By the Associated Press

LONDON, June 28—Britain's monthly warplane production has surpassed Germany's and aircraft now are being placed in "cold storage" in underground warehouses, a confidential source close to the Air Ministry said recently.

The actual number of planes rolling off the assembly lines had been expected to exceed production in Germany in late May or early June. That point was said to have been reached in fact in April.

What the turnout of planes is remains problematical. Britain is spending $10,000,000 a week on plane production. Germany's rate has been estimated as high as 12,000 warplanes yearly, but neutral observers are inclined to believe the figure should be 8,000 or 9,000.

It cannot be said that Britain's "first line" warplane strength—warplanes now on hand—is equal to Germany's. Indications were in March that Britain had 2,750 planes ready for combat.

But factory production in Britain, plus accelerated manufacture in France, would indicate a state of preparedness by the two nations which goes beyond the impression conveyed in daily reports.

The British genius for understatement, evasion of points in House of Commons debate and the necessity for military secrecy have prevented details on the location and production of factories from being known.

France Ahead of Schedule

PARIS, June 28 (AP)—Production of warplanes for the defense of France in event of a European conflict, under "Plan Number Five" devised by Air Minister Guy La Chambre, is at least six months ahead of schedule, a spokesman for the Air Ministry disclosed.

This announcement by Col. Robert Le Petit, chief of the Ministry's press section, was in keeping with the French "turn about face," signalizing what has been described generally as a revival of national morale on the heels of recurring crises.

The figures are not impressive. Colonel Le Petit said "more than 200 military planes a month" are being produced. That is significant only in the light of the fact that the French, traditionally with a grip on their purse strings, are following out the same scheme being pursued by the United States—they are preparing for potential production in an emergency rather than immediate production.

Lyceum's Past on Display Before Razing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 28—The walls of the entrance and the stalls corridors of the Lyceum Theater are covered with souvenirs of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry during the last special performances which are being given there this week preparatory to the theater's being pulled down. In these performances Mr. John Gielgud appears as Hamlet and Miss Fay Compton as Ophelia.

The souvenirs come from the collection of playbills and theatrical photographs, caricatures, and press cuttings which Miss Gabrielle Enthoven presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1924. This is the largest collection of its kind in the world, and consists of 150,000 pieces. Miss Enthoven has built it up through indefatigable purchase, and is constantly adding to it. Whenever a new play is produced she writes to the theater and asks for a copy of the program. She adds to this any press cuttings and photographs she can obtain, depositing them all in the Museum. Thus a complete documentation of theatrical history is being built up. The earliest item in the collection dates back to 1737.

Among the chief exhibits in the Lyceum are some watercolor caricatures of Irving executed by Mr. Tom Heslewood. Prominently displayed is a charcoal sketch of Irving as Vanderdecken in "The Flying Dutchman." There are also playbills of the Irving productions of "Henry VIII," "King Arthur," "The Dead Heart," "Beckett," "Macbeth," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Romeo and Juliet," "Olivia," "The Bells," and "The Merchant of Venice."

Daytona Beach Limits Operation of Scooters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — On account of the many mishaps on the crowded local beach, resulting from the use of scooters, the City Commission has revoked the licenses of their operators.

Leaving school behind!

SCHOOL'S OUT! All winter long, Sheffield has worked with teachers and coaches—helping to emphasize the importance of milk. Sheffield has shown instructive movies to thousands of children. And Sheffield Milk has been served regularly in the majority of schools.

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FROM PLYMOUTH go south (about 14 miles) on Route 3 to Swift's Corner, take road to right 1½ miles to white picket fence entrance.
FROM BUZZARDS BAY go under the Bourne Bridge, along north side of canal; take first left road, left around dummy, then sharp right turn and follow to white picket fence entrance.

Japanese Attacks on Soviet Believed Ended 'For a Time'

TOKYO, June 28 (AP)—Japanese military circles expressed belief today that destruction of a Soviet Outer Mongolian Army Base near the Manchukuo frontier had ended "for the time being" the likelihood of further attacks.

Japanese advices from Manchukuo yesterday reported a surprise dawn raid on a base at Tamsk. It said 104 enemy airplanes were destroyed, raising to 251 the total Soviet Russian-Mongolian air losses in border skirmishing since last May 20.

Belief was expressed in Army circles here that Japan had no intention of taking the offensive again.

Offer to Soviets Ready

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Fresh British proposals designed to end the stalemate in Soviet Russian negotiations over the Baltic question, it was said by informed sources, would be on their way to Moscow within a few hours.

These quarters expressed the hope the new offer would overcome the last objections of Russia to entering a mutual assistance pact with Britain and France. The nature of the proposals was not disclosed.

Labor leaders asked the Prime Minister last night for an interview to urge a two-point program they believed essential to peace:

1 "More effective ways to deal with an increasingly difficult situation in the Far East.

2 "The desirability of completing as quickly as possible a pact with Soviet Russia against aggression in Europe."

France Keeps Ships in Port

PARIS (AP)—The French Foreign Office announced June 27 that France could not accept the Japanese warning to foreign ships to stay out of the Chinese port of Foochow. The French decision, officials said, was taken on consultation with Great Britain. All French action in the Far East, they declared, would be based entirely on such joint consultations.

Concessions Get Food

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—British and French concession markets had fresh food supplies June 28 after two lean, high-priced weeks since the Japanese blockade of the two foreign zones.

There was evident also a definite relaxation of the strain among concession residents who hoped for an early settlement of the British-Japanese controversy during negotiations in Tokyo.

The markets reduced prices considerably after receiving large supplies of all foods.

U. S. Position Reasserted

SHANGHAI (AP)—United States Consul General Clarence E. Gauss notified Japanese officials June 28 that Japan would be held responsible for any damage to American interests in attempts to take the Chinese ports of Foochow and Wenchow.

Mr. Gauss also replied to a Japanese warning that foreign vessels leave the two ports by June 29 noon with a reassertion of previous declarations that United States Naval vessels would go wherever necessary to protect American citizens.

This reply was the same as that given to a similar Japanese warning accompanying occupation of Swatow June 21. It also was similar to a British reply, made known June 27.

No American naval vessels were at either of the two ports June 28, where Japanese were said to be completing preparations for direct attacks. Villages outside Foochow were bombed.

Trade President Wants Resources Shared Equitably

COPENHAGEN, June 28 (AP)—Thomas J. Watson of New York, retiring President of the International Chamber of Commerce, declared here, "We must not have another war, for it will mean the destruction of civilization as we understand it today."

Mr. Watson addressed the Tenth Congress of the Chamber in the presence of King Christian of Denmark.

He said he would propose that the six or seven leading countries of the world each appoint a committee of economic experts to work with representatives of government and business in a study of the economics of their countries from the standpoint of national needs.

Such a committee, Mr. Watson said, subsequently would appoint a second committee in collaboration with the International Chamber of Commerce to work out plans for adjustments which would give all countries an opportunity to share the world's resources on a fair basis.

Sigfred Edstroem, managing director of a Swedish electrical firm, was named by the Council to succeed Mr. Watson as Chamber President for the next two years.

President Roosevelt sent this message to Mr. Watson:

"In these times of international uncertainty the existence of the International Chamber of Commerce and its efforts to promote international economic activity are extremely heartening to those of us who believe that only with the existence of stable and progressively improving world trade and finance will it be possible to establish satisfactory international political relations.

"I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing again my appreciation of the work done in the promotion of world trade and understanding by the International Chamber of Commerce, which has been under your leadership for the past two years. To the International Chamber of Commerce and to your successor I extend my best wishes for continued successful activities in this direction."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull added his best wishes and said, "I echo the words of the President."

The Congress is being attended by some 130 United States delegates, 30 British, and 100 Germans, with smaller delegations from other countries. Sixty interpreters and stenographers were on hand to report the proceedings.

Louis Marlio, a leading figure in the French chemical industry, estimated that Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Japan had a total arms bill of $12,000,000,000 for 1938.

He used the figure in drawing a striking picture of benefits that might have been derived if the huge outlay had been employed in productive works instead.

M. Marlio proposed a study of how war economy might best be turned into a bountiful peace economy with consequent reduction of interest rates and taxes and an increase in living standards everywhere.

Fred I. Kent, New York banker, assailed what he called an increasing bureaucratic interference by Government in commercial practices, resulting in drawbacks to economic progress.

Employers' Body Grips With Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Almon E. Roth, President of the San Francisco Employers' Council, says "it's boxing gloves to the finish now" in his dealings with Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. Director.

"For the time, I am truly tired of Mr. Bridges," Mr. Roth told the Associated Traffic Clubs of America June 27.

Roth asserted there was no excuse for the waterfront tieup which ended June 27 after 10 days of strenuous negotiations. He said Bridges would be to blame if any hitch occurred when renewal of waterfront contracts came up in September.

Bridges faces a deportation hearing July 10 as an alien accused of having belonged to the Communist Party.

The Employers' Council is a cooperative organization of San Francisco employers to foster peaceful labor relations.

Hines Granted Until Aug. 22 To File His Appeal

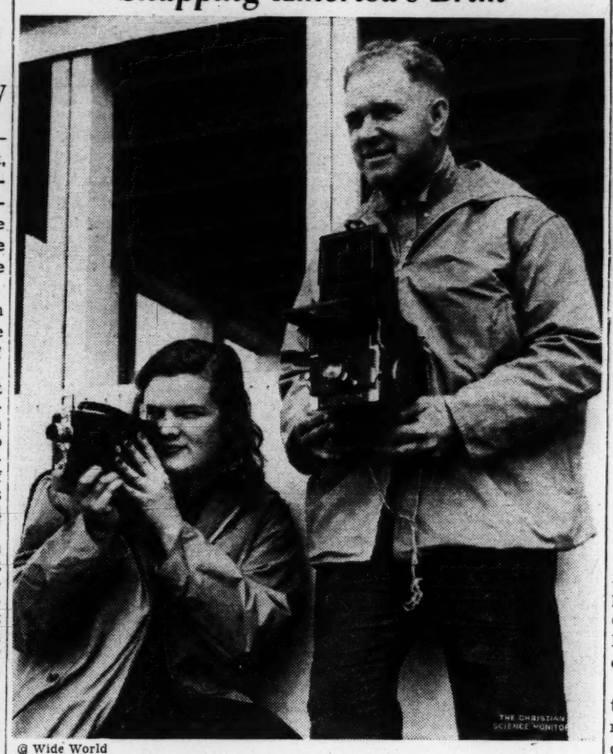
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Appellate division of the State Supreme Court postponed hearing on the appeal of James J. Hines, onetimes Tammany District leader, convicted of influencing justice in behalf of the "Dutch Schultz" policy racket combination, and the removal proceedings against Magistrate Hulon Capshaw, which were filed as an aftermath of the Hines case.

The Hines appeal from the guilty verdict handed down in General Sessions was to have come up in the Appellate Division July 4 but Martin W. Littleton, Jr., counsel for the plaintiff, who is now free in $35,000 bail bond on a certificate of reasonable doubt, declared his client was impoverished and had not been able to afford the expense incident to the appeal and was granted until Aug. 22 for filing his appeal, with Sept. 25 set as a tentative date for argument.

Meanwhile when the Appellate Division met to consider the case against Mr. Capshaw, who has been charged with having let considerations outside evidence sway his official conduct, Thomas D. Thacher, who was appointed to investigate the Magistrate's official conduct, requested the postponement of hearings in the case until after the Hines trial. He explained that if the Capshaw case were heard now and determined adversely, the result would be highly prejudicial to the Hines appeal.

Snapping America's Brim



© Wide World

Dr. Homer Flint Kellems and Daughter, Vivienne

On their boat, Pandora, at Seattle, Wash., the adventurers check some of the camera equipment they will use on their trip through the Arctic in an effort to negotiate the treacherous "Northwest Passage." They will make a picture record of Eskimo life, and also take soundings in the Passage for the United States Navy Hydrographic Bureau. A crew of four will accompany them.

Northwest Passage Voyage

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 28—Bound on a voyage never before accomplished by men in a west to east direction Dr. Homer F. Kellems, evangelist and amateur explorer, set sail from the Port of Trade Winds on Treasure Island Sunday to navigate the Northwest Passage to New York. Last year he dedicated the Will Rogers-Wiley Post Memorial on Point Barrow, Alaska.

With him will be his 19-year old daughter, a recent graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and a crew of four. The craft is a 60-foot Diesel christened the Pandora. He expects to make the trip from Point Barrow via McClure Straits, Viscount Sound, Barrow Straits, Lancaster Sound to Baffin Bay and then to New York in less than three months, and to take time out from his journey to search for the wreckage of the plane flown by Russian pilot Levanevsky and crew.

Dr. Kellems was 200 miles east of Point Barrow last year and found eight Eskimos who said they saw what appeared to be "a big boat with a man standing up in it" crash. Throughout the long trip he plans to keep in regular contact by radio with the amateur station on Treasure Island.

Tientsin Chinese Overlooked

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—The welfare of a few thousand foreigners here has overshadowed completely the lot of more than 10,000 Chinese inside the Japanese-blockaded British and French Concessions and the 1,500,000 outside, all of whose economic welfare is affected directly or indirectly.

The Chinese does not get into the headlines, but he is the chief sufferer, because he lives on a smaller economic margin.

The "taipan"—rich foreign merchant—inside the Concessions may have to cut down on his fresh vegetables, ice and other luxuries. But the Chinese coolie there these days eats nothing but plain, ungarnished noodles. He can't afford his usual portion of vegetables and meat because of soaring prices.

This is true only inside the Concessions, for outside in Tientsin they say there is no food problem. Many Chinese report, however, their businesses have been adversely affected because all the city's economic life radiates from the concentration of wealth embodied in the large Chinese and foreign companies inside the Concessions.

While the experiences of Britons at the Japanese barriers have caused concern, little notice has been taken of the fact that all Chinese passing the barricades are searched thoroughly by Japanese gendarmes.

Frequently there are hours of waiting in the sun before a Chinese can get to and from his job.

They listen to Japanese-operated loudspeakers blaring "apologies" for the inconvenience suffered by the Chinese. The unseen speakers repeat over and over again that all the blame rests upon the British shoulders.

The Chinese manifest considerable interest in the outcome of the current crisis, but by and large they have worked for foreigners here for 80 years and they regard the Japanese as just more foreigners.

German Families Love Gardening; Have Small Plots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Few visitors to Germany will fail to observe the great love for gardening peculiar to the Germans. One of its expressions is seen in the great number of so-called "Schrebergärten" which surround German cities.

The first of these small allotment gardens was started in Leipzig, just 75 years ago, by Dr. Schreber, and was named after him. The idea was to have a children's playground where they could cultivate their own flowers and vegetables. The project quickly attracted attention and approval and the adults were quick to see the advantages of these gardens. So similar plots were made available for them and today there are millions of such garden plots in Germany in which quite a lot of vegetables, but especially fruits and flowers, are grown with great care and love.

On most of these "Schrebergärten" one finds a little summer house, where German families spend their week ends and free afternoons.

Parkway Toll Questioned Since U. S. Funds Used

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Mr. A. W. Brandt, State Superintendent of Public Works, informed Charles H. Sells, Westchester Commissioner of Public Works, June 27, that a "rumored" 10-cent toll on the Hutchinson River Parkway would result in the Federal Government's withholding further road aid from Westchester County.

Mr. Brandt pointed out in a letter that the Government had contributed $1,300,000 toward the Parkway. "The Federal Act of 1916, as amended, provides that no Federal funds can be used on any highway or parkway on which tolls are to be charged," Mr. Brandt wrote.

Illinois Auto Total 51,000 Over All '38

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There have been more automobiles registered in Illinois so far in 1939 than there were all during 1938. The total, just announced by Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, is 1,489,308, some 51,000 more than for the whole year of 1938.

To the average driver, particularly in crowded Chicago, this means more cars to dodge, slower travel. To the average business man it means that things surely must be looking up. To the State Treasury it means already $2,335,905 more in license fees.

To the traffic engineer it means a challenge to think up new ways to keep things moving. Chicago has been particularly fortunate in its solution of traffic snarls. Ingenious routing methods have been devised, new roadways are continually being built, new underpasses, new light systems, and all kinds of devices for the safety and convenience of the motorists.

Increases in truck, trailer, dealer, and chauffeur registrations have about paralleled those in passenger car licenses.

Oregon Youth Hostels Opened for the Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Youth hostel routes, along which restless young travellers may find shelter for the night for but 25 cents, will be in operation this summer in Oregon from Eugene to Portland, and from Eugene to Florence in June, it was announced here by Karl W. Onthank, dean of personnel at the University of Oregon, head of the local committee of citizens sponsoring the movement.

Plans for establishing the routes were made here recently at meetings of local and student committees, at which Miss Nancy Jane Reasoner, Seattle, northwest field manager for the National Youth Association, told of the progress of the movement in Oregon and Washington.

The route to Portland will follow the old road via Crawfordsville, and the Silver Falls recreation area, and the Florence loop will be along old stage routes. Hostels will be established at points convenient for cyclists.

Drive for Dairy Co-op On in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Further expansion of Saskatchewan's thriving co-operative structure is indicated in recent moves aimed at building up a Province-wide dairy producers' co-operative, and at paving the way for adoption of a series of entirely new co-operative ventures.

Although Saskatchewan at present operates an estimated 500 co-operative projects—covering producing, distributing, buying, retail, and manufacturing fields—new projects continue to arise, and with approval of and often the financial aid of the Provincial Government, they are gaining.

At present Saskatchewan is negotiating with the Saskatoon Dairy Pool, a producers' co-operative, with a view to eventual amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamies, Ltd., with the dairy pool so that competition may be eliminated, and so one strong dairy producers' co-operative will operate throughout the Province.

Government Assists

The dairy pool favors this move, but is financially unable to undertake the task at present. The Government, therefore, has appointed a three-man board, representing both organizations, to implement the merger.

Meanwhile, the Saskatchewan Wholesale Co-operative Society, in a recent annual meeting, voted for the setting up of a series of new co-operative ventures: a consumer co-operative to buy groceries, clothing, and fruit; another to manufacture and distribute flour from wheat co-operatively grown in Saskatchewan, and another to conduct a farm implement business.

While the Society paved the way for these, the ultimate work rests upon local associations.

Decision to enter the wholesale implement field resulted from a legislative inquiry into the high cost of farm machinery earlier this year.

If demand proves sizable enough, then the Co-operative Society will enter into negotiations with the Provincial Government and manufacturers with a view to forming a definite organization.

Consumer Interests

Judging by reports submitted to the conference, consumer co-operation advanced considerably in 1938. The turnover of the Society showed an increase of 80 per cent over the business of 1937. The year was the most successful ever enjoyed by the organization, it was reported.

J. C. Taggart, Minister of Agriculture, said the Provincial Government believed the co-operative movement offered Saskatchewan its greatest hope for economic security and a better standard of living, and the best means of overcoming the economic difficulties of climate and geography.

Greek Designs Diving Bell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Perfection of a diving bell in advance of any employed for the rescue of submarine crews, is the claim of Colonel Dialetis, Greek inventor, which is receiving considerable publicity here.

Colonel Dialetis says that after the catastrophe to the French submarine Prometheus in 1932 he decided to devote himself to the work of devising a sure method of salvaging sunken vessels or of rescuing the crews, and he at last succeeded in the aim pursued.

In August, 1932, he obtained a patent for an invention similar to the diving bell utilized by Americans at the Squalus incident.

Colonel Dialetis asserts that he has perfected his original invention and that his apparatus presents considerable advantages over the one used in the United States.

Employing his invention, Colonel Dialetis says, men of a sunken submarine are expected to be able to produce by their own means sufficient quantities of breathable air to last until outside help arrives. Life buoys can mark with precision the position of the wreckage. Moreover, with the aid of special apparatus, persons in a sunken submarine are expected to be able to communicate with the outside world and to receive provisions.

Colonel Dialetis declares that several countries, such as England, France, Italy, and Germany, are at present in contact with him to buy the rights of his invention. He has also begun conversations with the United States, and he hopes that before long these negotiations will produce results.

Accord Looms Over Tientsin

(Continued from Page 1)

on the fact that the British Government has apparently agreed to negotiate without exacting in advance complete apologies from the Japanese Government for indignities heaped on British subjects at Tientsin.

Off-Record Accord Hinted

The general impression, however, appears to be that the Cabinet has handled an extremely thorny and uncomfortable problem as well as could have been expected in the circumstances. The view taken is that Britain was in a state of actual naval inferiority in the Pacific because of the necessity of keeping the bulk of its fleet in home waters and in the Mediteranean, and that therefore it was almost an imperative necessity to reach a settlement by negotiation.

In some quarters here it is stated that American diplomacy played a much larger part behind the scenes than appeared on the surface in persuading the Japanese to agree to negotiate. It is even reported that an "off-the-record" accord has been reached between France, the United States, and Britain to carry out a common policy in the Far East. This is not confirmed in official quarters, however.

In any case a feeling of comparative optimism now prevails in diplomatic circles here which contrasts strikingly with the deep pessimism of the past week. This change is due partly to the improved prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Tientsin dispute, but also to the conviction here that an agreement with the Soviets is now in sight.

The Cabinet is understood to have approved at a meeting today new instructions to the British Ambassador and to Mr. William Strang in Moscow which go very far toward accepting all the Soviet demands. The outlook for an Anglo-Franco-Soviet accord is therefore considered much brighter, despite reports from both Warsaw and Paris to the effect that the Germans are making desperate diplomatic efforts to reach an agreement with the Soviets.

Blockade Arbitration

TOKYO, June 28 (AP)—The Japanese Government announced formally today that at the request of the British Government it would negotiate with Britain at Tokyo on arbitration of the two-week-old Tientsin dispute.

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie will be the chief negotiators, while Shigenori Tashiro, Japanese Consul-General, and Maj. G. A. Herbert, British Consul, are expected from Tientsin to take part.

The Japanese Army is also to be represented, probably by Lieut.-Gen. Masataka Yamawaki, Vice-Minister of War, and officers from Tientsin.

Informed persons said that the decision to hold the parley in Tokyo represented a compromise between the extreme demands of the Tientsin garrison and more moderate views of civilian officials in Tokyo.

Domei (Japanese news agency) reported from Tientsin that the Japanese Army's minimum demands for ending their blockade of the British and French Concessions in Tientsin were:

1. Joint British-Japanese control of terrorism.
2. Suppression of anti-Japanese activities within the Concession.
3. Full co-operation on economic developments in North China.
4. The surrender of 48,000,000 Chinese dollars (currently about $5,664,000) held in British banks in the Concessions to the Japanese-sponsored Peiping Government. This money belonged to the Chinese Nationalist Government, deposited before the war.

Turbine Designer Gets Merit Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A good designer must also be a good prophet, according to M. A. Savage, designing engineer in the turbine engineering department of General Electric, who received the Lamme Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The medal was presented by P. M. Downing, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and was awarded for meritorious achievement in the development of electrical apparatus.

"The good designer," according to Mr. Savage, who has directed the building of 28 large hydrogen-cooled turbine generators in the last four years, "must prophesy not only what it is possible to do in the way of technical performance, but he must predict what his own organization can do in detail, and promise that performance in a given time and with a given amount of money.

"A designer has one advantage over other kinds of prophets. It is often difficult to read the message that a piece of metal has to tell you, but you can be sure that whatever it says it will not go back upon you. In a large turbine generator of modern design, the variety of problems is very great, and the opportunities for creative and enjoyable work are correspondingly large. Quite frequently the groundwork on a design may be laid years before the actual building of the machine."

Scouts End 'Camporee'

MONTREAL (CP)—Montreal's three-day International Boy Scout Camporee, miniature edition of a jamboree, ended recently as 1,000 Scouts from Canada and the United States broke camp. Mayor Edward Wilson of Verdun officiated at a tree-planting ceremony. Messages of good will were read from Walter P. Head, President of the Boy Scouts Association of America, and James E. West, United States Chief Scout.

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M	I	S	S	I	S	S	I	P	P	I		
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Antiwar Attitude Rules All As Congress Talks Neutrality

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—The profound desire of the American people to stay out of war overshadowed all else during the first third of the House of Representatives' debate on new foreign policy legislation.

The bulk of Congressmen who manifested this pressure of opinion declined, rightly or wrongly, to accept the Administration thesis that the Bloom bill was neutral in motive. At the last moment, Administration leaders were forced to withdraw their support from the highly important Section Three, which would have allowed the President to fix "combat areas" from which all American citizens and shipping would be banned, and which would by indirection have permitted the United States to take economic sides in favor of the democratic powers of Europe and against the Rome-Berlin axis.

The Bloom bill then became substantially a repeal of the automatic arms embargo and a return toward international law—with certain qualifications which still will assist the State Department in its policy of active peacemaking. But so keenly was the pressure against war felt in the Chamber that virtually no one, not even the Administration's spokesmen, was willing to support the bill in terms of assistance to Britain and France.

Insurance Against War

Acting Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee set the pitch for the defense: "This bill is an insurance against the involvement of this country in a foreign war, and I ask you to discuss it in that light only. . . . It reflects the absolute necessity of keeping the United States out of war. . . . You will hear it said that the bill is one-sided. I can assure you that considerations of this kind were not taken into account in drafting the bill. . . . If you want to get into war, the quickest way is to start naming aggressor nations. . . . I give you this simple yardstick for the bill: 'How can we best keep out of war.' Do not be misled. . . ."

The offensive against the bill was led by the ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Hamilton Fish (R) of New York. "This bill is actually an interventionist and a warmaking bill, he said. "It repudiates everything that the Congress has done for the last five years to keep America out of war. . . . This bill has one distinct and definite purpose and the American people will know it sooner or later, if they don't know it now. This bill seeks to align the United States with Great Britain. . . .

"If the Administration admits its mistake and agrees to strike out Section Three, the major fight comes down to Section One where they have omitted and in effect repealed the arms embargo. I accept the challenge on this issue alone. . . . It is utterly impossible to sell arms, ammunition, and implements of war to any belligerent nations without being involved in war ourselves within a very short time."

Bill Clarified

The most cogent statement of the Administration forces thereupon came from Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas. "It is impossible," he said, "to magnify the importance of this resolution which the House will consider. It deals with a subject vital in the life of this Republic—the preservation of the peace and the prevention of our involvement in foreign wars. . . .

"No bill ever came before this House with as much misinformation and misapprehension on the part of the public. . . . It is not what its enemies say it is. Its purposes and provisions are diametrically opposed to many of the charges levelled against it. It does not give the President authority to do an unneutral act. It does not give the President power to select the aggressor nation. It does not give the President power to involve us in a foreign war nor commit Congress or our Government to an alliance, entangling or otherwise.

"We cannot pass legislation that will prevent war, for war is produced by a state of mind. But we can remove and make less likely the happening of injury to our citizens or their property by warring nations and thus prevent irritating causes calculated to inflame the passions of our people. . . .

"It is not the sale of arms or other commodities, but rather their transportation and delivery that are calculated to produce involvement. An embargo on arms, therefore, will not prevent our involvement. . . ."

Embargo Discussed

The arms embargo was placed in the existing law, Mr. Johnson said, to discourage other nations from going to war. Instead, it "has encouraged other nations to commit aggressions which may lead to war." The embargo "would inevitably benefit countries that are well equipped with supplies of arms and manufacturing facilities, and injure countries—smaller countries which are less militaristically inclined—that rely on other markets for arms and ammunition. . . .

"We do not claim it is an insurance policy that will keep us out of war, but we do say it will minimize the hazards of war, and I think if we can pass a law that will in the slightest degree tend to keep our country from becoming involved in a war between foreign countries it is our duty to do so."

The other speakers for the Administration followed this same line announced by Representative Johnson. Their burden of argument was that in repealing the embargo, the United States would return from an unneutral law which encourages an aggressor to a neutral law which will keep the United States impartial in its attitude as between belligerents. In other words, peacemaking, on the part of the United States, is to be confined to the negative procedure of refraining from encouraging aggression. There was no mention in any of the keynote speeches, and very rarely in the lesser statements from the Democratic side of the House, of the more positive Administration concept of active peacemaking by the promise of at least economic support to the democratic powers.

President's Powers Defended

For example, the broad grant of discretionary powers to the President was defended by Representative James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina, as in line with the Constitutional and traditional latitude of the President in this field, which George Washington, he said, both sought, obtained, and utilized. This was because "the President and the State Department were "the only ones who had access to secret documents and confidential information necessary for the intelligent handling of such matters." The President today, he said, must have latitude "in order that he may do what is best to keep our country out of foreign wars."

Nevertheless, Mr. Richards went out of his way to make it plain that he did not expect the President to use that discretion for any other purpose than to "keep our country out of foreign wars." And he gave an elaborate statement of the familiar thesis that the United States went to war to save democracy in 1917, and it ended by European dictatorships multiplying on all sides while the American Government, losing vast sums, became known as Uncle Shylock who wouldn't cancel the war debts.

This was typical of the speeches thus far in behalf of the bill. In fact. while willing to give the President more power, and determined in repealing the unneutral arms embargo, the Democratic speakers were no less vehement, by and large, than the opposition in their insistence that this country should not become involved in a war.

Debate Simplified

The debate resolved itself down, then, into two questions:

1. The opposition charged, and the Administration forces denied, that the bill constitutes a grant of interventionist powers to the President.

2. The Administration side insisted that the unneutral arms embargo must be repealed because it encourages aggression. And the opposition countered by conceding that an arms embargo was bound to bear more heavily on some than on others, but that it was a necessary precaution against any President's crusading zeal in foreign affairs which would involve the country in power politics, and would lead from that point voluntarily or involuntarily into war.

To conclude: Representative Robert J. Corbett (R) of Pennsylvania, more directly than anyone brought the question of President Roosevelt's intentions into the debate. "If it were not the avowed intention of the Executive to play power politics in Europe, suspicion regarding this bill would be greatly allayed. However, in view of all that has transpired since the famous quarantine speech, I cannot but share the general alarm at what is behind all this desire to change the rules. Both the President and members of his official family have repeatedly issued provocative statements when they thought the occasion demanded. . . . Someone should do a whole lot of explaining to the people." And even if the President's motives were of the purest, Mr. Corbett said, there will soon be another President, whose intentions are unknown. . . . What can we do but protest?

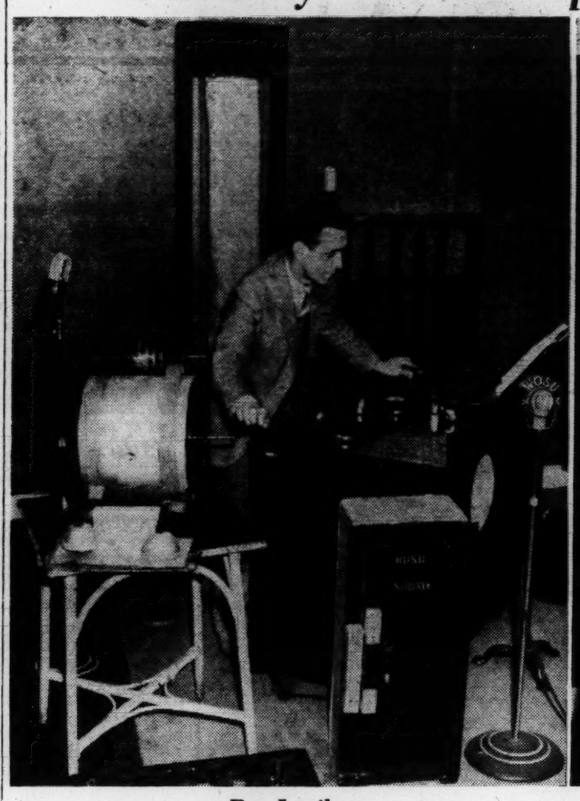
He concluded: "You all know that playing power politics, taking all steps short of war, employing economic sanctions by subterfuge, making an arsenal and an ammunition dump out of the United States, is not merely taking all steps short of war. It is rather taking the shortest step into war."

Axis 'Closest Co-operation'

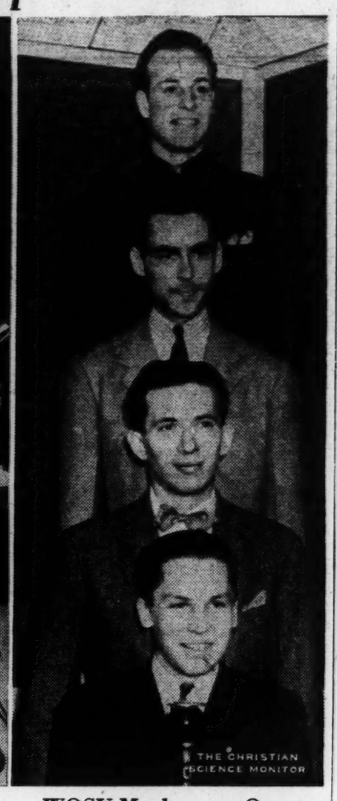
BERLIN (AP) — A communiqué announced June 28 that groundwork for the "closest co-operation" between the German and Italian air forces had been laid in conversations between the axis air staffs.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring, German Air Minister, and the Italian Undersecretary of Air, Gen. Giuseppe Valle, conferred here for two hours June 27.

University and WPA Up to Tricks



Ray Lenihan
Tests horse and wagon sound effect. His gaspipe chimes stand in background



WOSU Musketeers Quartet
Top to bottom: Earl Thomas, Jack Jenkins, Nelson Starr, Ray Reisinger

College Teaching Imparted By Radio Under Federal Aid

News in Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—There never have been any jokes about the WPA around the Ohio State University radio station, WOSU; for the station runs the Columbus Federal Orchestra, a unit of the Federal Music Project. The orchestra of 23 players has been active for more than 3½ years, presenting music appreciation programs, under the direction of Edwin Stainbrook.

Before the orchestra was organized, the station had won recognition through its Radio Junior College, a co-operative venture of the university and the adult education program of the WPA. Thousands of listeners have taken courses of college level by means of this "institution," which teaches its students by air.

In the last eight months, the station has expanded its activities even more—again with the aid of WPA people. The Federal Radio Education Project was started by the United States Department of Interior, Office of Education, in cooperation with the WPA, in November, 1938. A grant of $9,500 was made to the station, and the project was renewed in February of this year. Questionnaires have been used in a research undertaking, to determine both the extent and the effectiveness of programs to schools. Data on listeners are being compiled through mail analysis, comparative population figures, and engineering tests.

Matters have been made more attractive, too, through the use of musicians and production men made available by the grant of money. Nearly a hundred scripts have been written and radiocast. Civic organizations have been aided in preparing and presenting programs, the dramatic side has been broadened, and the station's sound effects library has been trebled.

More than 50 persons are engaged in the enterprises, many of them learning radio techniques which they hope will help them get jobs in industry. The station aims to build a future on the contributions of those taking part, and to assure a lasting service as the result of the grant-in-aid.

Congress and Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

country out of kilter. Indeed, so important is the matter that the present Cardenas regime is threatened, Mexican banks have suspended dealing in foreign exchange, and there are possibilities of further expropriations of American properties.

China Affected Less

China on the other hand has largely insulated itself from the gyrations of the world silver price, flowing from the pressure exerted in Washington by the small silver group directed at keeping up the silver price. China has left its centuries-old silver standard as the direct result of the artificially high price developed by the silver bloc, so that in the present crisis it finds itself momentarily less intimately touched than Mexico.

Meanwhile the final vote on the silver feature of the monetary bill, as well as the bill itself, hung in the balance. The Senate's actions in voting to cut off foreign purchases of silver, to boost the Treasury price of domestic silver from about 66 to 77 cents an ounce (contrasted to the world price of about 40 cents) and finally to end Mr. Roosevelt's power to devalue the dollar, were inconclusive. To take effect they require the approval of the House. The House approval is necessary before the Friday dead line. There were no great signs today that such approval would be given.

In the first place, the silver bloc is not strong in the House and the new silver-pegging program has little support there. But more important is the prospect that the cumbersome machinery of the House will not be competent to deal with the new provisions written in by the Senate in time to meet the Friday dead line. This is made the more likely because of the rift existing between the New Dealers and their opponents over the President's right to devalue the dollar.

Anti-New Dealers demand as the price for speeding the bill acceptance of the Senate amendment abolishing the President's latent authority to reduce the gold content of the dollar further, from 59 cents down to 50 cents. While any moment may upset the course of developments, many observers believed that at the last minute a resolution may be introduced continuing the monetary powers, in status quo, for 30 days, along with the existing silver legislation. That would give the House and Senate a chance to iron out their difficulties.

The alternative to this, failing full House acceptance of Senate demands would be the lapse of monetary powers next Friday.

This would mean the end of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund which the Treasury regards as an important safeguard against fluctuations in foreign exchange.

The President's power to devalue the dollar would also expire automatically.

Thirdly, the President's power by proclamation to set a price for newly mined domestic silver would also expire. It is under this power that the Silver States have got the artificially high price for their silver. Theoretically at least, the price would drop to the world price from the present 64.64 cents to about 40 cents an ounce. This is the last thing that the Silver Senators want, and Treasury officials rather gleefully pointed out the result today, and hinted that the silver bloc had done itself an injury by combining with conservative Republicans. On the other hand, the President has certain discretionary powers of fixing silver prices and might be induced to employ them for the recalcitrant silver bloc. even if the monetary bill fails.

One matter that would not be affected if the bill failed would be foreign purchases of silver. The Senate voted to repeal the present law ordering the Treasury to make such purchases and attached the repeal to the monetary bill as an amendment. If the bill fails to pass the amendment fails also and the present law continues unaffected.

The Treasury stepped into the picture as the world silver price broke, and cut the price it pays for imported silver from 43 to 40 cents an ounce.

American purchases of silver from abroad have served to develop an artificially high price. Now that the Senate has voted to end purchases abroad, the world price is expected to sag, and the Treasury fears that great amounts of metal will be rushed to the United States before the House gives confirmation to the Senate step.

'Unsatisfied' Housing Need Begs Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27 — A "tremendous unsatisfied demand for housing" was described before the Federal Monopoly Committee today, with the declaration that housing "offers one of the most fertile if not the most fertile field" for utilization of vast sums of idle capital and the full revival of America's long lost prosperity and re-employment of millions of workers.

With the start of the Committee's 10-day hearing in a statistical statement by Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the Administration also made ready an antitrust drive against building trade associations which will ultimately reach from coast to coast.

Begins in New York

Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division, announced that the big campaign would begin in New York July 5 with a grand jury investigation. Labor unions are also expected to be involved. Mr. Arnold will be one of the principal witnesses before the Monopoly Committee. It is the purpose of the Committee to explore the whole series of bottlenecks which hold back full housing revival.

Joseph J. O'Connell, member of the Monopoly Committee representing the United States Treasury, in charge of the current inquiry, integrated the housing investigation at the start with other economic studies preceding it. These have shown, he recalled, "the necessity for finding outlets for the productive investment of the accumulated savings of individuals" which now clog the banks, and without whose employment in producing capital goods, he said, "no substantial recovery can be had."

The housing study would show, Mr. O'Connell forecast, that not one but many problems are involved in full home building revival, but that the problems are "not insurmountable."

There are millions of families desiring better homes and billions of idle dollars desiring investment in construction, but there is an inexplicable failure of demand and dollars to meet, according to Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Lubin. The cost factor was stressed by the former as the major deterrent—"the cost of materials, the cost of labor, the cost of the other elements that enter into the original capital cost of the house, and the cost of finance and other factors that determine the amount owner or renter of dwelling accommodations is required to have available."

Dr. Lubin traced the tremendous drop of residential housing construction from 1925, its high point.

"In 1939 we expect to build about half as many houses as in 1924-25," he said. "This means 400,000 to 425,000 nonfarm residential units. Of these, 30,000 to 50,000 will be built by the United States Housing Authority," he said.

Public Building Lags

"Public work programs financed by Federal funds in recent years have not resulted in an expansion of public construction" Dr Lubin said at another point, "but have served only to make up some of the sharp decline in the expenditures for construction of state and local governments."

In many instances cities and states took the Federal money for construction and applied it to sewers, sidewalks, roads, and streets, Dr. Lubin said, which they would otherwise have paid for out of special taxes. Federal money therefore frequently went to tax relief for property holders, rather than to swell the volume of public construction, he said. Public construction is actually less today, after all the Federal expenditure, than it averaged between 1925 and 1931. Dr. Lubin then turned to the subject of family income in relation to potential housing demand.

Reckless Motorboatists Reached by the Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reckless operation of a motorboat could cause a fine of $2,000 and a year in jail under legislation just approved by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Chairman Bailey (D) of North Carolina said broad revision of the Federal Motorboat Law passed in 1910 was needed "because motorboats are so much faster nowadays." Lights, whistles, bells, life preservers, fire extinguishers and Federal inspections would be required under the proposal for varying classes of boats.

Steam tugboats and towboats were exempted, as were the speedy little racing boats propelled by outboard motors. Nautical authorities said the latter jump around so much that it is impossible to keep equipment secure.

Roosevelt Says Dollar Move Seriously Hampers Defense

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 28 (AP) —President Roosevelt told Congress yesterday it would undermine national defense and return control over money to Wall Street and international bankers if it refused to continue his power to devalue the dollar.

He pictured for reporters a possible return to the times when he said international currencies were jumping up and down, internal economies of all nations were disrupted, and only speculators and international bankers benefited.

The devaluation power will expire at midnight June 30 unless Congress drives a monetary bill to speedy final enactment.

The loss of this power would strike a blow at national defense, the President said, since a nation was weakened if its foreign trade was weakened.

For 5½ years, he said, we have had the right to devalue the dollar from 59 to 50 per cent of its former gold content. We haven't used it, he said, and we have had no intention of using it unless other principal nations started taking cracks at us as they did in 1930 and 1931—when it took us three years to recover.

Strong Weapon

As long as we have the right to devalue another 18 per cent, he continued, the chances are 10 to 1 we won't have to use it. Taking away that right, he said, meant a possible return to conditions that existed in 1930 and 1931.

The Chief Executive said the Senate vote was by no means final, but that no moves were contemplated other than an attempt to work out some sort of legislation in a Senate-House conference committee.

The House already has passed the monetary bill, declining to strip the President of his devaluation power. Its representatives on the conference committee will be in a position to fight the Senate amendment.

Mr. Roosevelt skipped briefly over another Senate amendment —to boost to 77.57 cents the present Treasury price of 64.64 cents an ounce for newly mined domestic silver. With a chuckle, he remarked it was amusing that certain Senators had voted for a fixed price subsidy for silver and said he took it the same gentlemen would vote for a fixed price, Government-guaranteed, for cotton, wheat, pigs, and cattle.

Scratching his head, he looked at the vote in a newspaper and read off the names of Senators Vandenberg (R) of Michigan; Lodge (R) of Massachusetts; White (R) of Maine; Austin (R) of Vermont; Barbour (R) of New Jersey; Danaher (R) of Connecticut; Davis (R) of Pennsylvania; and Hale (R) of Maine.

A reporter recalled that some Democrats also had supported the amendment. Yes, the President replied, but these Republicans were supposed to be against free coinage of silver. Again he chuckled.

Analyzes Money Question

It was perfectly clear, the President said, that a great many people, including the owners of many big newspapers, would like to see control over foreign exchange returned to Wall Street. They have always taken that point of view, he said, and resented having control of money lodged in the Treasury.

While it remained in Wall Street, he added, Americans, such as importers and exporters, lost large sums, probably hundreds of millions.

Somebody made a good portion of that money, he said, and there was great resentment that some of the profits no longer could accrue to private bankers and international speculators.

The President offered what he called a good and legitimate analogy, stating that the maintenance of a stable exchange and dollar was definitely a part of national defense.

The Senate's action, he said, was like passing a bill saying to the Navy: you have got to take half of the Navy and lay it up in Navy yards, grease the machinery, and red-lead the ships.

Then in case the United States, in the future, is attacked, you will have the chance to say to Congress —after the attack begins—will you be good enough to assemble, spend two or three months in debate, and pass a law letting us put half the Navy back in commission and man it?

A rumor that he might use his devaluation power before the dead line was brushed aside as unfounded.

Asked whether more of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund might be brought into use, if the devaluation authority ended, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought it improbable but that it would make the use of the fund more difficult.

Only $200,000,000 of the fund has been employed actively.

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The Home Forum

Peoples of the Small Islands

IT IS SAID that people whose lives are narrow territorially are to a corresponding degree narrow intellectually. Sometimes, in dealing with the most rooted specimens of humanity in villages where I have lived, I have longed to give these Jeremiahs a ticket to travel abroad—the word is apt—to broaden their minds. Then at times these petty stick-in-the-muds have surprised me by some unostentatious act of generosity, of mercy, of piety. The innate goodness of man, the right citizenship or intellect, was there all the time, temporarily hidden by jealousy, covetousness, and slothful content.

But what of the little communities living on the many remote islands which bestrew the Atlantic side of Europe? Surely, with their still more circumscribed existence, they have still meaner minds? Minds hard and stunted by the great physical struggle they are forced to make in order to get enough bread to live? It is usual (if a thought is ever given to them) to consider them, in the words of the man in the street, as "poor fish."

* * *

I am an islander myself, and I know something of the good and the evil of loneliness. And loneliness has taught me, above all, the value of friendship. This sense of friendship has not been limited to my own species. It has developed into a wider, more Christian-like feeling, embracing beasts, birds, the sea, the sky, and even the stones. Perhaps the older reader will smile and say that this is only the tolerance and understanding of age, replacing the intolerance and ignorance of youth. If this is true, it does not make me less glad.

But this sense of friendship, this love of life in all its manifestations outdoors (and even the stones live and undergo a slow metamorphosis), whether taught me through loneliness or the changing values of the years, goes out especially to the peoples of the small islands. I know and understand and so love them best.

* * *

Curiosity as to how other people met the problems and trials of life on remote islands led me, in the first place, to visit many such islands, as for example: Bardsey off North Wales, the Blaskets off the southwest of Ireland, the Orkneys, the Shetlands, and, farther afield, Heligoland, the Faeroes, and Iceland. I was especially anxious to find out how deeply, if at all, these people were attached to their islands. Did they experience the moods, both black and golden, which I had suffered and enjoyed in living alone on my own island of Skokholm, off the coast of Wales?

Bardsey was the first island with a community which I visited. There were thirty-five people living there: twelve men, eight women, ten boys and five girls. All spoke Welsh. Bardsey lies, like some prehistoric giant, sleeping in the ripples of a violent tide-race, and it is often inaccessible for weeks. But it is a beautiful island and, in the farms nestling snugly under the great hill, I found a warmth of hospitality which it would be hard to discover on the mainland. Their isolation had drawn these men and women close together. I saw no pettiness—every man was helping the other in face of their common enemy, wind, which sought to damage crops and buildings, and which stirred the sea and made it impossible to ferry produce to mainland markets. Instead of running down his neighbor (that prevalent and nasty habit of suburban circles), it was of the sea and the wind of which the islander talked always. And in his talk there was admiration as well as dismay.

"You should have seen the great waves breaking clean across Maen Du! What a storm indeed!"

And then on the still, fair days, when it was a deep joy to be on the island, they would say: "Peautiful, peautiful, yess, indeed," with their pleasant Welsh lisp. And their eyes would be shining.

* * *

The changing moods of the wind, the sea and the sky, these have their reflections in the hearts of the islanders; but these have also given them a philosophical outlook, have tempered their egotism. Generally speaking, I have found their minds wide and receptive; for, if their walking space is limited, their horizon is wider than that of the street-dweller.

The more isolated the island, the more does the spirit of hospitality seem to be evinced by the inhabitants. Here and there, where there is a "trade" in visitors and sight-seers, as, for instance, in the Channel Islands and the Scilly Isles, and in some of the Irish islands (recently popularized as the last place in Ireland where good Irish is spoken), the relations between outsider and islander are somewhat ruled and spoilt by the commercial consideration, by fixed or extravagant tariffs. But in most of the lonely islands, where I have visited, it has been hard work to get host or hostess to accept any remuneration for the trouble they have taken to feed and look after me. I have been one of the family.

There were actually tears in the eyes of our woman hostess, when my wife and I were leaving the Out Skerries (in the lonely Shetland Islands group) which is the nearest British soil to Norway. And often since that visit she has written begging us to return. In her letters she tells of her cow and calf, her pig, her sheep, poultry and the "tartee" (potato) crop, with all of which her material world is bounded. But there is, as well, loving word of information about neighbors and of inquiry about us.

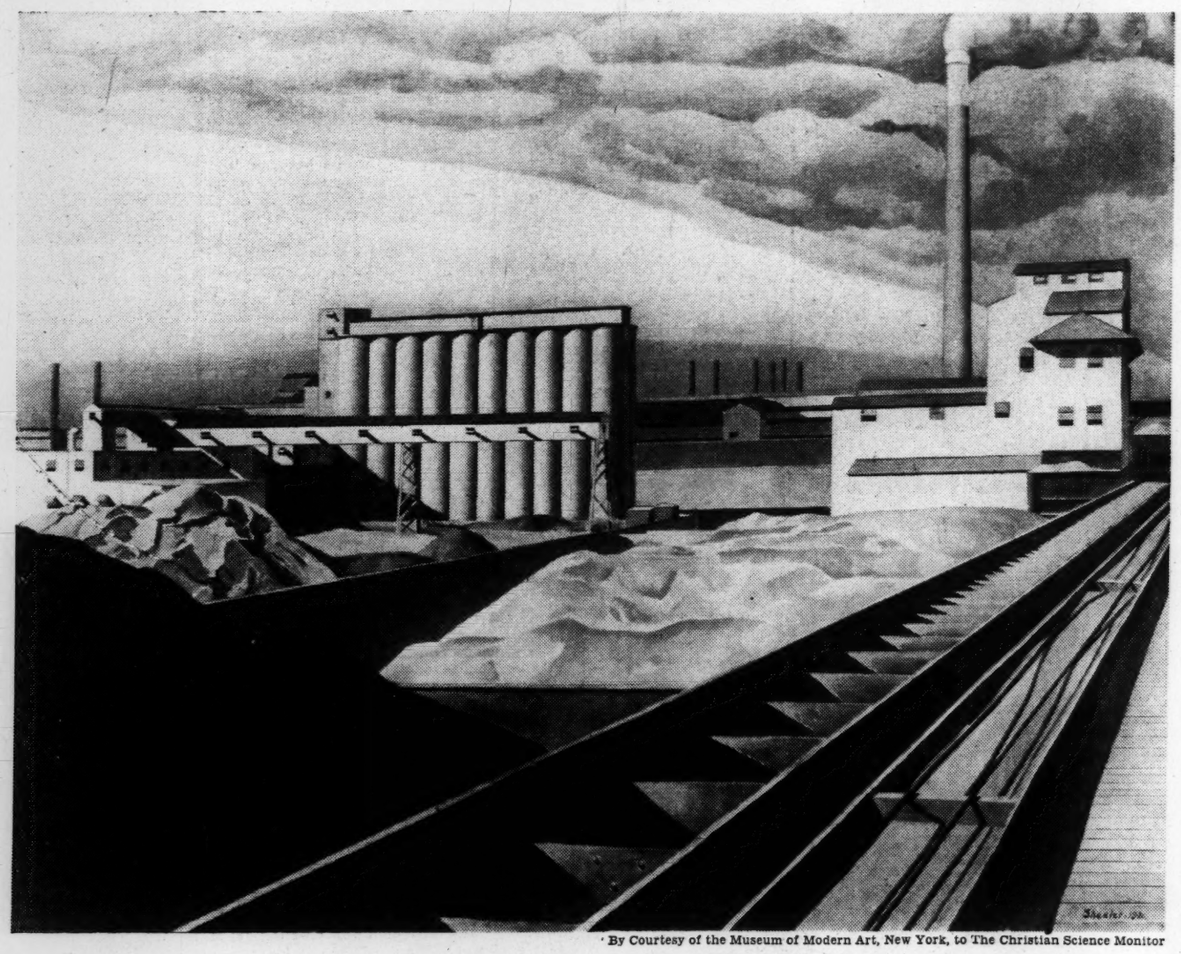
* * *

The same warm interest has followed me from the islands of the Faeroes, half way between Scotland and Iceland. In the Faeroes, men and women live heroically in little sod-roofed houses which cling precariously to the sides of the mist-wrapped mountainous islets. They exist between two perils: that of the crags, where lives are lost at bird-catching and in shepherding: and that of the sea, where treacherous weather and bad harbors are the factors causing frequent loss of life. Though these people often told me that they lived "too quietly; there is nothing stirring, and we are out of the world here," not one but seemed deeply attached to his wild and picturesque island home. Well-written letters in English from the younger Faerish people have spoken of birds and flowers, of the sea and the mountain, of the little church and the houses, of games and of the national chain-dance of Faeroe, which is performed on winter evenings. "It is tiresome here in the winter nights. There is too big storms for the pastor to come and give us services for weeks ago. But soon we will have Faerish dances in the nights, and we will be merry then as you are. . . ." I quote from a winter letter from the island of Hestur in the Faeroes.

Reading such letters brings back to me the happy days I have lived with the islanders. One remarkable Faerish man had taught himself three other languages, though he had hardly left the shadows of his steep island home. I remembered his earnest invitation, that I should return and stay with him, for he thought "our conversation will take many months to be ended." So there is still a place waiting for me in the Faeroes, as there is in Out Skerries, and in Fair Isle, and in so many more such lonely islands which I have visited.

For the islanders, the word "lonely" has no other meaning than that of simply "by oneself" or "by ourselves." It has not the dread and morbid significance which it has for the street-dweller.

R. M. LOCKLEY



By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"CLASSIC LANDSCAPE": *A Painting by Charles Sheeler*

ONE OF THE few men of our day to have made a reputation for himself as a painter and a photographer is Charles Sheeler—a distinctly American artist. He has always drawn upon the American scene for subject matter, depicting it with precise realism. He has likewise been little influenced by popular foreign or French traditions and trends. As one of the exhibitors, however, in the famous Armory Show of 1913, Sheeler, together with many Americans, was given new impetus to break from the old and stereotyped traditional painting. It would be safe to say that Cubism had an effect upon Sheeler's preoccupation with form. Intense interest in objective forms has always been a part of his paintings and watercolors, but he has never forsaken objectivity for pure abstractions.

This clarity of form seems to derive also from his long study of photography. Indeed, the interplay—the influence—of one upon the other of photography and painting is unusually interesting. His photographs of stairs and barns are as precise and formalized as his paintings are clear and realistic. Pure, uncluttered form and always the American subject, be it Shaker house, Bucks County barns, early Americana or industrial scene—such are his ever fascinating models both for camera and canvas.

The "Classic Landscape," painted in 1931, was a subject thoroughly familiar to Sheeler, because, some years before, he had spent over a month at River Rouge photographing the Ford Plant. In the painting, therefore, we have almost the essence of the industrial scene in a semi-objective design with form playing against form and rhythm against rhythm. From doing the commercial work first, he was able to turn over in his mind the possibilities of the subject and recreate it into a splendid composition on canvas. Sheeler's career has been largely that of photographing for a living and painting in what time was left. He studied to be a painter but turned almost immediately to photography for a livelihood. He has continued to paint steadily through the years, ever gaining in reputation. Today his works are to be found in the finest private collections and in an impressive number of museums throughout the country. This picture is in the collection of Edsel Ford, Dearborn, Michigan.

B. T.

Brief Chronicle

For years no wheel had turned in Buttery's Mill
And idle water tumbled through the race.
All summer long the pool lay wide and still,
Townsfolk had almost overlooked the place.
Then came a spring when brooks began to foam—
Never such rain! The cattle nearly swam
The lower pasture when they plodded home—
And not a stone was left of Buttery's dam!

Such happenings are less to marvel at
Than cornstalks lifting tassels to the sun
Or apple trees. But, somehow, after that,
A small boy missed what was forever gone—
The brown trout leaping and the mill-pond, cool
To paddle in, when there was no more school.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Arabian Wedding Procession

THE SULTAN'S PALACE (Tarim, Southern Arabia) is in the old style, and the Sultan and his brother, two pleasantly-mannered indolent young men, received me there. One wore a loose pale blue turban and the other a tight white one, and as both their faces were rather alike, one could decide which headgear one liked best. They soon left me to look through their carved lattices at a wedding reception gathered below, while they themselves went off to feast with the notables in the house of the bride.

This was a huge palace a little way off across the open space, and thither all Tarim was flocking. Motor cars stood about with a multitude of women clustered around them in yellow, orange, or green gowns of Tarim, or sometimes in blue of Shibam, their heads smothered in black veils. The cars which carried women were curtained, and decorated with bows and paper flowers, and most of the headlights tied up in pink or flowered calico. Little girls with sparkling trains, beads and girdles, played about from group to group, unimprisoned as yet in the rules of decorum. Across the way were groups of men, slaves or townsmen; they squatted, with shawls tight round their knees and the back of their shoulders, a device which enables them to sit comfortably for hours more or less in space. There were beduin with guns, but very few, for Tarim is not a beduin town, like Sewun.

Presently the bridal procession came along, or rather that of the bridegroom visiting. He wore a white turban and walked slowly, under a rather feminine parasol, while someone fanned him from the side. Three pipes and three shallow drums (Akhdam as-Saqqaf), preceded him, and all the notables of the town. They wore every sort of head dress: neat white skullcaps with gold embroidered tops, from Java; shallower ones with colored strips plaited in patterns and adorned with small turbans, from Mekka; sidaras from Iraq; tarbushes from Egypt or Syria; huge turbans made with any old shawl, or close white caps that look crocheted but are not: the heads, seen from my lattice above, showed into how many and how distant lands the Hadhrami had travelled. The philosophers go about in white, and the people of the better class are spotlessly clean; and the fashion of the al-Kaf family, if they wear a European sort of coat at all, is to wear it with gold buttons all the way down, usually sovereigns.—FREYA STARK, in "The Southern Gates of Arabia." (New York: Dutton.)

It Is the Night Watch

It is the night watch, and the slow thoughts wind
Ceaselessly, tracing and retracing the paths of the mind;
Echoing, calling and beckoning from the day that has fallen behind.
I will go back to you, day, and gather your petals up,
Warm them and dry them awhile in the sun of my thankfulness,
And store them—each hour with its secret laid gently in memory's cup,
That the fragrance of all the days may mingle and linger to bless.
The cool wind lies on my cheek, like the touch of a hand that is kind.
It is the night watch, and the slow thoughts gather and wind—

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

"The secret place"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW GREATLY THE world today resembles a child tired out with fits of temper and grief, and longing for the comfort of its mother's arms! Agnosticism, atheism, and religious doubts are claiming to darken the human consciousness. Yet there are signs that troubled hearts are beginning to long for God, to know how to receive from Him comfort and strength in these anxious days. This longing will be satisfied. The Bible assures us that we should seek after God, "though he be not far from every one of us."

Christ Jesus knew God to be his loving Father. Many centuries have elapsed since his day, and the truth he taught is again being proved demonstrable through the application of the teachings of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has revealed God to be the Father-Mother of man. Could there be a more comforting and reassuring name for the creator than this? And since God is perfect, His reflection, man and universe, is perfect.

The material world, which seems so real to material sense, is illusive, unreal. Material thinking sees God nowhere, or wrongly supposes Him to be the author of good and evil. In Christian Science God is revealed as infinite good. The various phases of evil are opposed to the divine facts of being, and must of necessity be lies. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 331), Mrs. Eddy writes: "The Scriptures imply that God is All-in-all. From this it follows that nothing possesses reality nor existence except the divine Mind and His ideas." This explicit statement completely annuls the supposition that evil can be real.

The spiritual understanding which Jesus derived from God enabled him to overcome sickness, sin, and death. He declared (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." Equipped with the knowledge of man's unity with God, he performed many wonderful healings.

"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty," sang the Psalmist (Psalms 91:1). What greater security than this can be found? "The secret place" is no material habitation; nor is Mind confined in any edifice, however sacred it may be accounted by mortals. God is everywhere, the only power, and "the secret place" is in the exalted consciousness of His allness, and of man's unity with Him.

Humbly, expectantly, constantly, may we turn to God, knowing that in so doing, even in the midst of turmoil, despair, fear, sorrow, and sickness, we shall find peace, help, healing, and triumph. Those who dwell persistently in the security that spiritual understanding gives, find the way growing brighter. They are less readily deceived by fear, less moved by passing events; sin and sickness become less aggressive and yield to the power of Truth. The so-called pleasures of the senses become unimportant to the consciousness that dwells restfully in the presence of God. As one grows in the understanding of God it is found that at His right hand (Psalms 16:11) "there are pleasures for evermore."

To stand firm in the face of the world's hatred and persecution was indeed a spiritual triumph. Millions are grateful to Mrs. Eddy for her steadfast adherence to the truth which she discovered about God and man. Emphatically she showed that the knowledge of the allness of God, of His omnipotence and omnipresence, makes it impossible for evil to be present or to have power. Good alone is real. The suffering heart can find solace, strength, and healing by realizing the allness of God and the nothingness of evil.

Each one is entitled to the peace, the security, the joy, the sinlessness of true being. Dreams of fear, hatred, sorrow, sickness, death cannot affect infinite good. And God bestows only good upon man and the universe. Every whispered suggestion of evil is rendered null and void by the understanding of ever-present spiritual truth. Millions today are realizing that the new heaven and the new earth appear as it is understood that "everything in God's universe expresses Him" (Science and Health, p. 331). "The secret place" is thus to be found in spiritual understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"La retraite secrète"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE MONDE ne ressemble-t-il pas aujourd'hui à l'enfant qui, épuisé par des accès de colère et de chagrin, soupire après le réconfort des bras maternels? L'agnosticisme, l'athéisme, le doute prétendent obscurcir la conscience humaine. Certains indices montrent pourtant que les cœurs troublés soupirent après Dieu, qu'ils désirent recevoir aux jours d'anxiété la force et les consolations divines. Ces aspirations ne resteront pas sans réponse. La Bible nous assure que nous devons rechercher Dieu, "bien qu'en réalité il ne soit pas loin de chacun de nous."

Le Christ Jésus savait que Dieu était son Père plein de tendresse. Quoique bien des siècles aient passé depuis l'époque du Maître, l'application des enseignements de la Science Chrétienne permet de prouver à nouveau la vérité qu'il exposait. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a révélé Dieu en tant que Père-Mère de l'homme. Y aurait-il pour désigner le créateur une appellation plus rassurante et plus riche en réconfort? Et puisque Dieu est parfait, Sa réflexion, où sont inclus l'homme et l'univers, est également parfaite.

Le monde matériel qui pour les sens physiques paraît si réel, est illusoire, sans réalité. Le penser matériel ne voit Dieu nulle part, ou suppose faussement qu'Il est l'auteur du bien et du mal. La Science Chrétienne nous montre Dieu comme étant le bien infini. Les diverses formes du mal qui s'opposent aux divins faits de l'être sont nécessairement des mensonges. A la page 331 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Les Écritures impliquent que Dieu est Tout-en-tout. Il s'ensuit que rien ne possède de réalité ni d'existence hormis l'Entendement divin et Ses idées." Cet énoncé catégorique annule complètement l'hypothèse de la réalité du mal.

Jésus puisait en Dieu la compréhension spirituelle qui lui permettait de vaincre la maladie, le péché et la mort. Il déclarait (Jean 10:30): "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un." Fortifié par sa connaissance du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, il put accomplir maintes guérisons admirables.

"Celui qui habite dans la retraite secrète du Très-Haut repose à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant," chantait le Psalmiste (Psaume 91:1). Peut-il y avoir une sécurité plus grande? La "retraite secrète" n'est point une demeure matérielle; de plus, si sacré qu'il puisse être pour les mortels, aucun édifice ne peut contenir l'Entendement. Dieu est partout, Il représente le seul pouvoir; la "retraite secrète," c'est la pure conscience de Sa totalité et du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu.

C'est avec humilité, avec espoir et constance qu'il faut nous tourner vers Dieu, sachant que dans ce cas, même si nous sommes aux prises avec la tourmente, le désespoir, la crainte, le chagrin, la maladie, nous trouverons la paix, le secours, la guerison, le vrai succès. Ceux qui persistent à demeurer dans la sécurité que donne la compréhension spirituelle voient s'éclaircir leur route. Ils sont moins facilement trompés par la crainte, moins affectés par les événements éphémères; le péché, la maladie deviennent moins agressifs et cèdent au pouvoir de la Vérité. Les prétendus plaisirs des sens n'ont plus guère d'intérêt pour une mentalité qui trouve le repos dans la présence de Dieu. A mesure qu'il croît dans la compréhension de Dieu, le disciple apprend qu'à Sa droite "il y a des délices... pour toujours" (Psaume 16:11).

Demeurer ferme malgré la haine du monde et les persécutions représente vraiment un triomphe spirituel. Mrs. Eddy s'attacha fidèlement à la vérité qu'elle avait découverte au sujet de Dieu et de l'homme; et ils se comptent par millions ceux qui lui en sont reconnaissants. Elle montra d'une manière positive que si l'on connaît la totalité de Dieu, son omnipotence et Son omniprésence, il est impossible d'admettre que le mal soit présent ou qu'il ait du pouvoir. Le bien seul est réel. Le cœur qui souffre trouvera le réconfort, la force, la guérison, s'il saisit par le sens spirituel la totalité de Dieu et le néant du mal.

Chacun a droit à la paix, à la sécurité, à la joie, à la pureté de l'être véritable. Les songes de la crainte, de la haine, de l'affliction, de la maladie, de la mort ne sauraient affecter le bien infini. A l'homme et à l'univers, Dieu ne départ que le bien. Comprendre la vérité spirituelle toujours présente anéantit l'une après l'autre les suggestions que chuchote le mal. Aujourd'hui, d'innombrables personnes savent que les nouveaux cieux et la terre nouvelle apparaissent dans la mesure où l'on comprend que "toutes choses dans l'univers de Dieu expriment Dieu" (*Science et Santé*, p. 331). Ainsi "la retraite secrète" se trouve dans la compréhension spirituelle.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Wall

You are not shutting me out, brick wall.
On the contrary,
You challenge my imagination, my love of beauty, my intense love of privacy.
I hope you are sheltering a garden for one who loves quiet.
In imagination I scale you with ease and silently, without troubling the one who walks in the garden paths.

Suddenly I become that one, I who own no grounds, no house, no garden.
I move happily here and there, looking closely at my roses to see that they do well, stooping to smell of my mignonette and heliotrope.
Now I come upon my favorite spot shaded by a grape arbor. I take a book from my pocket and sit me down to read in peace and quiet content.

All this you have done for me, O wall.
Let no one open the gate as I pass and disclose a plot of ground uncared for, a forgotten garden.
I hurry on lest that sadness befall me.
Contentedly I go on my humdrum errands.
They are not irksome now; my feet are no longer tired: the sun does not beat too warmly on my shoulders.
I am resting in the coolness of the arbor.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1939

Pierhead Line Extensions In Harbor Urged

Department of public works seeks legislation for development of the waterfront.

Extension 200 feet further into the harbor of the present pierhead line all along the Atlantic Avenue and the South Boston waterfronts is sought by legislation sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. This would enable the piers to be built that much longer.

The move is part of the program of the newly established division of waterways, within the Department of Public Works, looking toward future developments of the Boston waterfront, and follows months of study by the new division.

A bill has been introduced by Commissioner William F. Callahan, although he faces removal from office, providing for the extension, which has the approval of local shipping interests and is said to not encroach on the channel limits. The proposal, if accepted, will open the way for future development by the waterfront property owners.

Another project called for in proposed legislation is the extension of harbor lines off Wood Island Park in East Boston to allow for the enlargement of the East Boston airport in connection with a proposal now before Congress calling for an appropriation by the Federal Government of $2,300,000 for dredging a seaplane runway 12 feet deep and 1,500 feet wide back of Governor's Island, to the airport. This expenditure was recently disapproved by President Roosevelt.

Plans for improving piers along the Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue waterfronts—oldest location for piers in the port of Boston—are also being considered by the division, and a public hearing has been called by the Department of Public Works for Thursday at 2:30 p. m. at the headquarters of the Department, 100 Nashua Street. Proposed plans will be discussed at the hearing.

This area, where square riggers and clipper ships once tied up to load and discharge cargoes sent to and brought from all parts of the seven seas, has long since been deserted by the overseas lines. Atlantic Avenue piers as far as Eastern Avenue, and Commercial Street piers from there to the Charlestown bridge, are now used only by coastwise vessels. In the case of Battery Wharf, Commercial Wharf and T Wharf, very little use is made of them, other than to tie up idle vessels or infrequent visiting small craft.

Shipping men point out that if the pierhead line could be extended 200 feet further into the harbor, new and longer piers might be constructed which possibly would induce the larger trans-Atlantic services to seek berthing space there.

Harvard Square Doing Business At Same Old Stand

Cambridge still has its Harvard Square. A night skirmish in the Cambridge City Council led by Councilor Michael A. Sullivan to change the name of Harvard Square to George Washington Square, apparently has been put to flight.

Mr. Sullivan last night termed John Harvard, for whom the square is named, "just another foreigner who never set foot in this country." However, the official register of Harvard University describes John Harvard as "a Puritan minister and master of arts of Emmanuel College, Cambridge."

George Washington did more for Cambridge than John Harvard ever did, Mr. Sullivan declared. But his motion to change Harvard Square to Washington Square was side-tracked by the Council to its ordinance committee.

Councilor Henry D. Wilson advised his associates that "we would look like a bunch of loons" if the order were passed.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with some cloudiness and hot much change in temperature tonight and Thursday; scattered showers tonight; gentle to moderate variable and southerly winds.

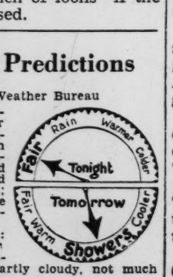
Massachusetts: Partly cloudy with local showers tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: partly cloudy with showers tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: partly cloudy followed by local showers beginning late tonight or Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Maine: fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: moderate south winds, weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday, preceded by showers over south portions tonight.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	73	Minneapolis	66	90
Bermuda	72	80	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	70	92	New York	68	76
Denver	60	92	Norfolk	72	78
Helena	52	76	Philadelphia	66	78
Kansas City	72	88	St. Louis	76	92
Los Angeles	62	76	San Francisco	50	56
Miami	80	82	Washington	70	80

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 28.
B—Maximum, June 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:53 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 10:29 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:25 p. m.

Ruling Forces Man To Quit One Post

Douglas J. Richardson of Fall River, today asked to withdraw from his position as Chairman of the Fall River Police Board, to which he was recently appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The resignation comes as a result of a ruling by Attorney General Paul A. Dever that, as a member of the Fall River City Council, Mr. Richardson is not eligible for appointment to the Police Board. The Governor requested the ruling.

WPA Delvers Move Quarters Of History Project

Historical Records Survey, WPA, took a day off from cataloguing musty records of Massachusetts' past, and editors, lawyers, essayists and statisticians laid aside pens and pencils today to hustle desks and filing cabinets and office supplies out of 221 Columbus Avenue onto trucks bound for the project's new home in the 1824 Sharp School at the corner of Pinckney and Anderson Streets. The move will save $2,000 in rent.

The movers' crew of some 300 men and girls fell to with a will and soon stripped the offices where they have been working under the guidance of Carl J. Wennerblad, State Director for the Survey.

It is this group which has put in order the vaults of 153 counties, cities and towns in Massachusetts, conducted valuable inventories of municipal departments in Boston and other cities, delved through some 10,000 laws, covering three centuries, to give the historical background for state and local government; and made an exhaustive survey of historical manuscript depositories, historical portraits painted prior to 1850, records of 880 Massachusetts churches, and has begun an inventory of early printed books, pamphlets, and broadsides.

From "white-collar" workers to manual laborers for a day—such was the transition for Survey employees. Up and down stairs and along corridors they trudged, carrying heavy burdens, pushing and wheeling chairs and tables, filing cabinets and desks. All but the actual packing of the big Public Works Department moving truck was the order of the day for the staff, but they went at their allotted tasks with a zest which would do credit to a college football team.

The task was no mean one. There were about 165 chairs to be handled, 89 tables of varying lengths and sizes, 75 typewriters, 52 filling cabinets and file boxes, 40 desks and other bulky equipment. Miscellaneous items included paper, electric cord, with incidental fixtures, 97 baskets, 29 desk lamps, and piles of ponderous volumes.

Maine and Vermont 'Forgiven' by Farley

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 28 (AP)—The only two States to vote Republican in the last Presidential election apparently were forgiven today by Postmaster General James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"We have long since forgotten the Vermont and Maine vote in 1936," he said smilingly at a meeting of postmasters and Democratic leaders last night. Reiterating predictions of another Democratic victory in 1940, Mr. Farley declared the United States was on its way to a period of prosperity. Better business conditions were reflected in increased postal receipts, he said.

Salem Starts Drive to Save Its Traditions

Chestnut street fete only a prelude to campaign for preserving atmosphere of days gone by.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., June 28—Elm-shrouded Chestnut Street with its quarter-mile stretch of 100-year-old, square-framed, solidly-built houses still standing as monuments to the architectural genius of Samuel McIntire, threw open its elegant homes to the public, today, for festivities fraught with unusual significance to historic New England and its bid to become the cultural and recreational playground of the nation.

To the hundreds of visitors who stormed the wide thoroughfare lined with imposing residential fronts, stairways and exquisite wood carvings, the day was a ceaseless round of gay lawn parties, costume parades and flag-flying. Yet back of this old-time setting was a serious purpose: the organization of Salem's citizens for the preservation of the city's wealth of old homes and the lingering atmosphere of a period when shipmasters and merchants were accumulating the first American fortunes.

Focal Point

Chestnut Street was merely the focal point for the drive initiated by the Chestnut Street Associates, newly formed civic group of local residents. And for the moment, only a hastily erected barricade at the entrance to the famous street separated the whirl and bustle of Twentieth Century Salem from the leisurely pace of the "coach and four" and the mellowed atmosphere of old Salem in which originated the three-story, hip-roofed, square mansions called Georgian, but more properly described as Federal.

Women in poke bonnets and Paisley shawls, men in high top hats and satin breeches, the old town crier and old-fashioned artisans at work on their pottery, weaving and spinning in the shadow of mellowed halls known the world over for their exquisitely carved wall panelings, fireplaces, staircases and doorways, brought back to Chestnut Street the proud dignity of days just following the Revolution. At that time, Salem was piecing together the first square-framed mansions of the McIntire era on pasture lands of the old Pickering farm that dates back to 1651.

Throngs Admitted

Sharply at 10 o'clock this morning, throngs that had gathered at the entrances to Salem's grand old street, were admitted down the corridor of elms to the doors of 30 of the street's 40 homes that were opened for inpsection. No finer vista of the McIntire influence on the art of interior woodwork exists in the United States today. The delicate carvings of staircases, mouldings and doorways spoke eloquently of the genius of the former Salem woodcarver and son of a housewright.

Into this scene of old-time exhibitions and activities was injected the pertinent question by the Chestnut Street Associates: "Are we to allow this rich heritage of Salem's historic past to follow the clipper ship into oblivion? Are not these standing works of art of sufficient economic and historic value to protect them against the inroads of commercialism?"

Fortunately, the drive to save

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Yesterdays of Salem Reflected Today

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at 'Open-House Day' on Chestnut Street

Upper: Costumes fit into historic background at 26 Chestnut Street. Left to right—Mrs. Thomas I. Fenno, Mrs. James E. Simpson, Miss Florence Silsbury, Mrs. John Daland.

Lower left: The Town Crier, Frank P. Fabens, of 1 Chestnut Street, tells the news

Lower right: One of the famous "House Flags" flown by old Salem ships to distinguish their business houses, flying at 12 Chestnut Street. Youngsters first sighting these flags from the hills of Salem were given gold dollars.

Research: Called Income Key

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A stepping up of the national income from $80,000,000,000 to $100,000,000,000 annually through the application of scientific research to industry, particularly the food industry, was today declared possible by Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corporation, addressing the second Food Technology Conference at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

"By any sound scientific analysis," he said, "this Country has a good future. Research will help set America free to achieve economic growth and self-betterment.

"Clearly, the greatest hope for our industrial democracy is more employment. The cure for the 'isms' is jobs; and that means jobs primarily in private enterprise. Through research, industry is able to increase employment, production, sales and national income."

He reported that an analysis of 60 companies earning more money in 1938 than in 1929 showed 7 per cent of them were outstanding for their use of scientific research. Many were also conspicuous in their developments of merchandising and advertising.

Citing the food industry, second today among the Nation's industries in research expenditures, as an example of how research may be used to benefit millions of consumers, Mr. Francis asserted:

"Research is one reason why Americans have better, cheaper, and more varied foods today than in 1929. Food research has helped make this industry outstanding The Food industry gives employment in part or whole working time to a third of the Nation's workers. Most of the products and services which have helped to ease the troubles of the world have resulted from research sponsored by industry."

The Food Technology Conference sponsored by M. I. T. has brought to Cambridge leading food researchers and executives in the industry from all parts of the United States and Canada. It will continue until Saturday afternoon.

Tighe Cleared, Faces New Trial

Cleared in Superior Court several days ago of gambling conspiracy charges, Police Chief Edward J. Tighe of Revere, Mass., today faced "18 or 20 drastic charges" by Mayor Laurence J. Gillis.

The Mayor suspended him last night and set a hearing for July 7 in the City Hall. The Mayor said he would not make the charges public until that time "because I will have to preside at the hearing," but Mr. Tighe said they were similar to those of which he was acquitted. Mr. Tighe has been chief since 1928 and a member of the force since 1913.

"With my record cleared by the court I feel I stand on solid ground and intend to fight to the finish," Chief Tighe said.

Mayor Gillis drew up his charges against Chief Tighe after consulting with the Boston attorney, George R. Farnum.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yokel Boy," by Lew Brown, featuring Buddy Ebsen and Judy Canova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"The Trial of Dr. Beck," by Hughes Allison. Presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Union Pacific," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "My Wife's Relations," with the Higgins Family. 4:21, 7:45. Tomorrow: "Huckleberry Finn," featuring Mickey Rooney.

Normandie—
"Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Also "Never Say Die," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Hope.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Kid from Kokomo," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris, Joan Blondell and May Robson. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "The Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." Also "Undercover Doctor."

Keith Memorial—
"The Mikado," with Kenny Baker and stars and chorus from the D'Oyley Carte Company, including Jean Colin and Martyn Green. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:30. Also "For Love of Money," with June Lang and Robert Kent. 11:10 a. m., 2:10. Previews at 7 and 10 of "The Sun Never Sets," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Basil Rathbone. And at 5:30 and 8:45 "Everybody's Baby," featuring The Jones Family.

Fine Arts—
"Three Waltzes," starring Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan in Reno," with Sidney Toler. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. Tomorrow: Dorothy Lamour, Edward Arnold and Jack Benny in "Man About Town." Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with Gail Patrick and John Howard.

South Station Theater—
"Temple of Tunis." "Donald's Lucky Day." "Tax Troubles." Floyd Gibbons' Thrill Story. "The Haunted House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"Double Wedding," with Myrna Loy. Also "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier, and David Niven in "Wuthering Heights." "March of Time." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

RKO Boston—
"Dodge City," with Errol Flynn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Adventures of Jane Arden." 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Captain Fury," featuring Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20. State: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:05. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9. Tomorrow: Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs.

Scollay and Modern—
"Prison Without Bars," featuring Corinne Luchaire. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Some Like It Hot." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Peg of Old Drury," featuring Anna Neagle and Cedric Hardwicke. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Tremont—
"Idiot's Delight," featuring Clark Gable and Norma Shearer. Also "Big City," with Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery.

Uptown—
"The Gracie Allen Murder Case," featuring Gracie Allen. 2:35, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward Robinson. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Cavalcade," with Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 10 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 9:30.

University—
Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "Hands Across the Table." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix. Also "King of the Turf," with Adolphe Menjou.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
CHARLES O'CONNELL, Guest Conductor

Overture to "Marriage of Figaro" — Mozart
Prelude in E major — Bach
Choral: Herzliebster Jesus — Bach
Fugue in G minor — Bach
Vignettes of Spain
Sacro Monte — Turina
Cordoba — Albeniz
Ritual Dance of Fire — deFalla
Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla from "Das Rheingold" — Wagner
Konzertstück for Piano and Orchestra — Weber
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Rhumba — McDonald
Three Preludes — Debussy
Canope—Minstrels—Clair de Lune
"Romance" — Sibelius
"Finlandia" — Sibelius

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Roman Art by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m.

Funding of State Tax Plan to Avoid Deficit

Funding of the State tax on cities and towns over a five-year period will probably be an alternative if the Legislature fails to adopt a major portion of Governor Saltonstall's $50,625,000 taxation program, legislative leaders predicted today.

At the same time, the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce reported in its monthly bulletin that suggestions are current on Beacon Hill to re-finance the $9,000,000 serial bond maturities of the State for 1939 by issuing term bonds, and to use the money thus made available to reduce the State tax.

This new proposal loomed suddenly as predictions circulated in legislative circles that Governor Saltonstall's revenue program is drastically threatened. With failure to provide new revenue, the current deficit in the State budget will be assessed on the cities and towns in the form of a State tax. That is, unless today's proposals for funding the State tax should be carried out.

Not Enough Revenue

Legislative leaders insisted that measures for only about $8,000,000 in new revenue can be enacted out of Governor Saltonstall's program this year. In 1940 these new taxes would raise about $13,000,000. They are as follows:

The 2 per cent cigarette tax to produce $3,000,000 this year and $7,000,000 next year, continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes to raise $4,000,000 each year, increased taxes on hard liquor to raise $1,000,000 this year and $2,000,000 in 1940, and possibly an increased tax on dog racing.

An even more gloomy prediction for the success of Governor Saltonstall's program was made by the Chamber's bulletin which said: "His program for new taxes is meeting with such stubborn resistance that its various opponents are confident of defeating it."

Two-Thirds Vote Needed

Should the funding of the State tax be made the alternative step in order to avoid levying another excessive burden on already overtaxed real estate in many communities, it would meet serious opposition, the Civic Bureau said. It pointed out that a two-thirds vote would be necessary to refinance the 1939 serial bonds.

Republican leaders today said that if the liquor and cigarette taxes are adopted along with the 10 per cent surtax, the net State tax will be lowered to approximately $9,500,000 which the Governor may propose to be funded over a five-year period in order to relieve local real estate.

The argument in favor of such a move is that Democratic administrations during the last eight years have floated bond issues necessitating large debt payments this year and in 1940; in fact, debt payments approximately $10,000,000 more than those during the 1937-38 period.

House Accepts Economy Moves

Yesterday the House of Represenatives speedily accepted the Governor's latest economy program composed of 54 vetoes and two reductions in the appropriations bill. By speeding the Governor's program through, $1,609,587 was clipped from the appropriations bill. The savings will be increased to $2,370,000 when the Legislature, as expected, adopts two special bills proposed by the Governor to reduce travel allowances for State employees and food costs.

Under the Constitution, House action in sustaining the Governor's budget vetoes, eliminates the necessity of Senate action on these items. This was revealed by Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, president of the Senate.

Totals $182,300,000

Including reserves, the $19,600,000 highway fund distribution to cities and towns and the appropriations bill of approximately $151,000,000, the total expenditure program for 1939-40 approximates $182,300,000. If the Governor's new tax program fails to go through at least in part and if his program of service consolidation is adopted the two-year expenditure program probably will be only about $170,000,000.

This interesting situation is the result of Governor Saltonstall figuring in his budget the expenditure of additional money for highway work on the basis of gaining additional revenue through his proposed increase in the gasoline tax. If the gasoline tax increase is denied, he will abandon the planned additional highway work.

Adopting the precedent-breaking method of voting on 56 separate vetos and reductions in one roll call the House rushed the program through within four-and-a-half hours after debate started yesterday morning. This time included a recess of nearly an hour and a half.

The plan, whereby the expected roll call time was cut from 18 hours to one-and-a-half hours, worked smoothly with each member, as he was called, announcing that he sustained the Governor on all items except the ones the member specifically named.

Chestnut Street Re-enacts Golden Days of Old Salem

By Wanda MacDowell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., June 28—Turning into Chestnut Street this morning was like turning back the years to post-Revolutionary days. Before 10 o'clock representatives of the social contingent from all North Shore towns began meandering under the elms of the stately street, eager for a view of the 30 old mansions and 10 gardens that exemplify the finest early American culture and tradition and are opened today for the benefit of their preservation.

There were the old town criers in original costumes, announcing the program for the day; the old stage coach giving rides up and down the street; the Gibraltar woman with her pony cart selling her famous candy; old-fashioned dancing on a street platform and on the green in Mrs. James E. Simpson's garden; exhibits of handicraft, bowling on the green and a silhouette cutter, while the Salem Cadet Band played tirelessly from noon to night.

Hostesses and their assistants at the various houses had rummaged through old chests and trunks to find their most cherished heirlooms and costumes that had belonged to their ancestors, and donned them to help re-create the atmosphere of the period in which the houses were built and furnished with priceless objects brought from remote corners of the globe by the prosperous traders that flourished in Salem's early days.

The gowns alone formed an exhibit of early American costumes that are probably unequaled in any museum. Miss Harriet C. Rantoul was chairman of the costume committee, and her assistants were Mrs. Alfred W. Putnam, Mrs. Oscar J. Ives, Miss Hilda Clark, Mrs. John Daland, Mrs. Harold B. Pingree, Mrs. Charles H. Fabens, Miss Bessie Fabens, Mrs. J. Bertram Ropes, Mrs. Josiah H. Gifford, Mrs. William E. VerPlanck, Mrs. Robert Seamans and Miss Bessie Osgood.

Heading all committees that have been working for months to make Chestnut Street Day a success are Mrs. Henry P. Benson and Mrs. Benjamin D. Shreve of the executive committee. Mrs. Francis Brown was chairman of waitresses who were North Shore debutantes and served at the luncheons and teas. Miss Sylvia Benson and Miss Harriet James were in charge of the dancing, and Mrs. Duncan Phillips chairman of music.

Hamilton Hall was a center of interest with an art exhibit in the ballroom, many parties attending the luncheon served there. Mrs. Ralph Lawson was chairman of the luncheon and Mrs. John C. O'Connor and Miss Charlote Rantoul head waitresses. Luncheon was also served on the lawn of Calvary Baptist Church where Miss Caroline Brown was in charge. In two of the private homes luncheon was served, in those of Mrs. Walter Gray Phippen and Mrs. John Pickering, Jr. Mrs. Phippen and Mrs. Pickering with Mrs. Richard D. Sanders comprised the luncheon committee for the day.

The garden committee was in the hands of Mrs. George E. Percy, Mrs. J. Frederick Hussey and Mrs. Henry B. Northey. Tea was served in the garden of Mrs. Robert B. M. Barton, under the direction of Mrs. Harry D. Wheeler.

Wellesley Institute's Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—"How Can We Make Democracy Work?" is the general theme announced for consideration this year at the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley, which opens a two-week session on the Wellesley College campus on July 8.

Democracy is actually "made to work" in every detail of this institute. To begin with, the membership of the student group is as carefully chosen as is the faculty—to be sure that it will represent a cross section of public opinion. Scholarships are even offered so as to be sure that industrial workers, farmers and a few representative Europeans may be able to take part in the discussions.

Men and women from large and small businesses, teachers, industrial workers, labor leaders, bankers, social workers and leaders of civic clubs are preparing to attend the Institute.

At evening lectures open to the public, Harold H. Burton, Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, will speak on "You and Your City's Problems"; Howard Coonley, President of the National Association of Manufacturers on "Proposals for America's Progress"; George S. Counts of Columbia University on "Prospects of American Democracy"; Dorothy Detzer, National Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on "The United States in the World Situation"; Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore on "Democracy: A World Movement"; and Max Lerner of Williams College on "A Positive Program for Democracy."

'Go West' Signal in China Told Institute

(Continued from Page 1)

tary supplies, but China has an almost inexhaustible supply of man-power—and the great area which is wearing down the strength of the invaders as they attempt to consolidate territory occupied.

At present, he explained in detail at a public lecture in Alumnae Hall last night, although the Japanese forces hold the large cities and the railroad lines in 11 eastern provinces, only about six per cent of this territory is actually under their control and 32 per cent is still actually administered by the Chinese Central Government.

"The Japanese control exists," he declared, "only as far as bullets will carry from railroad trains."

Chinese Plan

The Chinese military plan is in three periods, Dr. Blakeslee stated:

First: an inevitable period of retreat and heavy Chinese losses in the face of better equipped and better trained forces. This period is now over.

Second: a long period of guerilla warfare by small mobile units, constantly harassing the armies of occupation, while main Chinese military strength is slowly built up by intensive training and accumulation of equipment—with supplies brought in to the new West by way of the newly developed western routes through Burma, Russia, and French Indo-China. This period is now in full swing and should be continued for another year or two, he said. Already, under this plan, Japanese losses have exceeded Chinese in the more than 200 minor engagements fought in the past three months.

Third: a period of action with major armies in which the invading forces should be driven back to the sea.

All depends, of course, Mr. Blakeslee admitted, on "that very fragile thing," morale. Chinese morale was weakened for a time, he said, by the wholesale bombing of civilians in which, it is reported, something like 1,500,000 have been killed, but now there has been a swing in the other direction and these bombings have strengthened the determination to resist the aggressors, he said.

Some kind of international "police" action should be employed to restrain aggression of the sort which has taken place on Chinese territory, Dr. Blakeslee implied strongly in the course of a question and answer period following the lecture.

"When a bandit breaks loose in the street," he said, "we don't call in a sociologist and enquire into environmental conditions which were responsible for the outbreak. First of all we seize the bandit and stop the shooting. Then we may consider ways of removing conditions which led up to the disorder.

Hardly the Answer

"There is no question," he continued, "that Japan has been facing a very difficult economic situation—or that economic co-operation between Japan and China offered a solution which would be beneficial to both countries—but the kind of co-operation which results when a military conqueror puts his foot on the neck of the other party, is not the answer."

Tonight in Alumnae Hall at 8:15, Eugene Staley, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, will give a lecture—open to the public—on the subject: "Is a World Economic Conference the Way?"

Learning the Womanly Arts

© Avanzato

Nasson College Sewing and Knitting Class

National Youth Association girls training center at Springvale, Maine

Building Permits Gain Over April

Building permits filed in 55 Massachusetts municipalities during May, 1939, showed an increase of 15.7 per cent over April, but a decrease of 5.1 per cent as compared with May last year, the monthly statement of the State Department of Labor and Industries showed today.

Permits totaling $4,076,502 were filed in May, compared with $3,522,299 in April, 1939. In May, 1938, the permits filed totaled $4,295,885.

Despite the decrease in May, the 1939 building construction program continued ahead of 1938 with permits for building construction valued at $19,319,546 filed in the first five months of 1939 compared with $18,608,017 in the same period last year.

The May, 1939, figures show that new residential construction accounted for 49.7 per cent of the total for the month, while new nonresidential buildings accounted for 14.3 per cent and additions, alterations, and repairs accounted for the remaining 36 per cent.

Boston led the State in new residential construction when permits for 37 dwellings valued at $480,200 were filed. Newton was next with 35 permits for homes valued at $245,000. Arlington was third with 25 permits for $121,075. Waltham was fourth with 22 permits for $104,755. Worcester was the only other city where the value of the permits exceeded $100,000. There 24 permits were applied for with construction cost totaling $101,300.

Springvale Girl Project Sets Model for All NYA Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine—Six months operation of the NYA Resident Center for Girls in Springvale, in connection with Nasson College, according to programs originated by Dr. Dawn Nelson Wallace, president of the college, have shown results so remarkable that Dr. Wallace has been asked by National Youth Administration headquarters in Washington to visit the 10 states which have NYA Centers for Girls and make a survey of their programs with a view to establishing a nationwide set-up.

The Center in Springvale is the only one on the Atlantic seaboard. Twenty-five girls selected from different parts of Maine, take two six-month periods of training. The aim of the course is to turn out efficient home-keepers, who know laundering, maid service and sewing, as well as marketing and cooking. With the courses in civics, English, and handicrafts given to augment the high school educations which the girls must have had before entering the center, the girls are training for white apron rather than white collar jobs.

After Dr. Wallace's programs of work and education were accepted by the Washington authorities last January, the old Taylor homestead in Springvale near Nasson College was taken over for the center. It was a rambling old place of 17 rooms, badly in need of paper and paint and plumbing, but ideally located and having wide lawns and old trees. Electric ranges and refrigerators were brought up from Quoddy for the kitchens, beds and bedding from Quoddy dormitories were procured for the bed-rooms, and bureaus were obtained from a Massachusetts Veterans' Hospital. Other furnishings were given by the Altrusa Club of Kennebunk, co-sponsor with Nasson College. Still other things came from the NYA shops in Portland and ample plumbing was installed.

Next came the 25 students, selected in their home towns by some women's club or some individual of standing in the community—girls who had completed high school and would have gone to college had the family budget allowed further education.

By rotating the different kinds of housework, every student has regular periods of practice in each branch, forenoons being given over to housework and afternoons to handicrafts. Each girl is hostess for a week at a time, four students are the cooks, two for vegetables, one meats, and one pastries, for a week, four more become waitresses, another group of four upstairs maids, four others laundresses, and still another four general maids. Every three days a special girl is appointed to take care of the range and furnace fires. When the periods are up the groups change tasks and everybody has a new job.

The girls who do the cooking also assist in the marketing and planning of menus, the latter being a real accomplishment considering that the daily per capita allowance for food must not exceed 22 cents. The excellence of the meals is surprising. For instance, breakfast consists of bananas, cream of wheat, toast, coffee; lunch, baked bean soup, crackers, tapioca pudding, milk; dinner, frankfurts, potato salad, creamed cabbage, home-made bread, lemon pie, milk.

Besides the making of bedspreads, curtains, towels, and all the things that go to decorating and furnishing a home for 25 girls, the enrollees have sewing projects for the benefit of the community. They do the mending for the inmates of the Sanford Town Farm and a great amount of sewing for the Henrietta D. Goodall Memorial Hospital in Sanford. Also they have papered and painted the entire house inside, made various articles of furniture, such as shoe closets out of orange crates, renovated old chairs, and done a thousand and one things that every housewife who has to economize would like to know how to do.

Other states which have NYA Centers for Girls are Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, which has a center for Negro girls; Kansas, Oklahoma, which has one for Indian girls; and Kentucky, which has one for the mountain girls. Dr. Wallace is to visit them all commencing with Oregon.

Chestnut

(Continued from Page 9)

Salem's old homes inaugurated officially today by the Chestnut Street Associates finds Chestnut Street virtually unspoiled by the march of time and the trend towards apartment houses which has affected other parts of Salem even as it has all the other large cities of coastal New England. To the Associates, Chestnut Street, with all excepting five of its 40 homes built before the Civil War, is as important to the city and the nation for purposes of preservation as is Mt. Vernon.

Date Back to 1800

The newest home on the street was built in 1909, while several date back to 1800. Thus, within its quarter-mile length, Chestnut Street affords a panoramic history of the development of the American home from the time of George Washington almost to the present day.

And what is most significant to Salem and most unusual, even to communities rich in historic lore, many of Chestnut Street's old homes are still being lived in by actual descendants of families who originally erected them. In some of the homes, the fifth and sixth generations of the original purchasers are now living. And just around the corner from Chestnut Street in the Pickering homestead, built in 1651 and opened today as part of the preservation drive, the eighth and ninth generations of the Pickering family still pursue their daily round of duties.

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UNITED STATES

ALABAMA
Birmingham—9-10 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily 3-2503
Montgomery—9 a. m. to 12 m. 3-6 p. m. daily .. Walnut 1037-J

CALIFORNIA
Beverly Hills—10 a. m.-12 m. 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat., Oxford 9901
Fresno—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. 3-5718
Glendale—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Citrus 2-4091
Huntington Park—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. La. 2638
Inglewood—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sat. 2303
*Los Angeles—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; 9 to 12 noon Sat. ..... Tucker 2151
Pasadena—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. Sy. 3-7733
Pomona—8-10 a. m., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. 7716
Redlands—8-5 daily ex. fourth Wed. of month 3748
Sacramento—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily .. M 9342-W
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 747-J
Santa Ana—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3782-M
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 26023
Stockton—8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7-7496

COLORADO
Denver—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily. Tabor 2880

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 4-4948
Greenwich—9-12 m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Greenwich 4684
Hartford—1-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-3619
New Haven—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2315
Norwalk—9-11 a. m. daily. Norwalk 5658
Stamford—1-5 p. m. daily, ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—9 a. m.-2 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 4-0959

DELAWARE
Wilmington—2-5 p. m. daily 7032

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—8 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. National 2142

FLORIDA
Jacksonville—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily 5-0762
*Miami—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 32445

GEORGIA
Atlanta—8-11 a. m. daily. Hemlock 0671
Macon—9 a. m. to 12 m. daily 531

ILLINOIS
Bloomington—9-11 a. m. daily Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Friday .. 774
*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Randolph 7641
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily University 4431
Galesburg—1-5 p. m. Thurs. 1824 Red.
Moline—8-12 noon daily ex. Sat. Moline 4111
Oak Park—9 a. m.-9 p. m. daily. Euclid 1272
Peoria—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-0191
Rockford—8-10 a. m. daily. Main 2351
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ..... Capitol 3459
Wilmette—9-11:30 a. m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 1113

INDIANA
Hammond—10 a. m.-12 noon, 2:30 p. m. daily ..... Hammond 116
Indianapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. Lincoln 0541

IOWA
Davenport—9 a. m.-12 noon daily. 2-3286
Des Moines—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily 7-0757

KANSAS
Topeka—2-4 p. m. daily 5269
Wichita—8 a. m.-12 m., 5-7 p. m. daily 3-0148

KENTUCKY
Louisville—11 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Ja. 3411

LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge—11 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ... 7714
New Orleans—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Magnolia 3231

MAINE
Portland—9 a. m.-12 m. daily. ex. Sat. 3-4634

MARYLAND
Baltimore—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Sat. 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Plaza 6625

MASSACHUSETTS
*Boston—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Com. 4330
Brookline—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Com. 4330
Cambridge—9-11 a. m. daily Belmont 2951
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1160
Lowell—8 to 12 a. m. Mondays. 2-9748
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 1097-R
Newton—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. West Newton 0191
Quincy—8:30-11 a. m. daily. Granite 3337-M
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily. 3-1817
Somerville—10 a. m.-12 m., 5-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Somerset 2029
Wellesley—9 a. m.-4 p. m. Mon., Wed and Fri. 1738

MICHIGAN
*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1163
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7903
Lansing—10 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41715
Muskegon—8:30 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 32-235
Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442

MINNESOTA
Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. Cherry 4872
St. Paul—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ..... Garfield 3329

MISSOURI
*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat., 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3702-3703
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 5173

MONTANA
Butte—9:30-5:30 daily 2-3950
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily. 2-1374
Helena—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1218-W

NEBRASKA
Omaha—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. .. Jackson 5420

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord—9-11 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Wed. .. 1261
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m., 5-7:30 p. m. daily 3447-J

NEW JERSEY
East Orange—8-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. .. Orange 3-3327
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. Journal Square 2-6092-R
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1280
Orange—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. 2-1838
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily. 6-8592-W

NEW YORK
Binghamton—9 a. m. to 2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-7064
Brooklyn—9-11 a. m. Mon., Wed., and Fri. Shore Road 5-1818
Buffalo—10 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Grant 7431
Flushing—Daily .. Flushing 9-8626
Forest Hills—10-12 m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Bo. 8-7963
Hempstead—9 a. m.-8 p. m. daily. 1803-M
Mount Vernon—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Hillcrest 2348-W
New Rochelle—9-10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 5655
*New York—9 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Lackawanna 4-5600
Richmond Hill—9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat... Ri. 2-5153
Rochester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Gen. 4311
Rockville Center—8 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ..3762
Syracuse—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. 4-5475
White Plains—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 2587

OHIO
Cincinnati—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. University 1669
Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Adams 8434
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily. Kenmore 6478
1-4 p. m. daily ... Randolph 5922
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Main 4435
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed. 7-5502

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City—1-4 p. m. daily. 7-2759
Tulsa—9:20 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. daily 4-8557

OREGON
Portland—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.–12 noon. Beacon 9398

PENNSYLVANIA
Erie—9:30-10:30 a. m. daily .71-413

TENNESSEE
Knoxville—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. 2-7890
Memphis—8 a. m.-6 p. m. daily. 2-9190

TEXAS
Amarillo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. 7407
Dallas—8 a. m.-12 m. daily .. 5-1674
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-12 m. daily. 4-6443
Houston—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Tues. and Thurs. .... Fairfax 3023
San Antonio—8:30 a. m.-3:30 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri. .... Pershing 4775

WASHINGTON
Bellingham—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily. 4585
Bremerton—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily. 2082-W
*Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. ..... Main 3904

WISCONSIN
Madison—9 a. m.-12 m. daily Fairchild 6837-W
Milwaukee—9 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ..... Marquette 4416

CANADA

ALBERTA
Calgary—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. M. 2866
Edmonton—9 a. m.-12 m. daily. 81515

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m.; 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Trinity 2745
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. ..... E. 9812

MANITOBA
Winnipeg—10-12 a. m. daily .92-912

ONTARIO
Hamilton—5-7 p. m. daily 4-4290
London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. Fairmont 218
Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 6-6934-J
Toronto—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily Hargrave 9574

QUEBEC
Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. Elwood 1578

ENGLAND

Bradford—10-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 8644
Huddersfield—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. 671
Leeds—12 m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 62963
Liverpool—12:30-1:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Birkenhead 4365
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12:45 p. m. ..... Whitehall 9691
Manchester—9 a. m. to 12 m. daily. SALe 3016
Sheffield—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Wed., and Fri. 71387

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—9 a. m. 6 p. m. daily ex. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Windsor 6587
Sydney—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... F. L. 1721

FRANCE

*Paris—9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. ex. Sat. ..... Anjou 20-67

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41754

SWITZERLAND

Berne—3-6 p. m. Wed. 27.019
*Geneva—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 28-445

*Branch Office

Corrected to June 28, 1939

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 29

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, June 29

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Charlie Barnett's Or-	"Rhythmaires": orch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	chestra	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	S. Hickman, songs	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Rep. Corbett, Penna.	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport Comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Ask-It Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	questions; answers	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Sport comment	Federal Housing talks
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Sport comment	Martin Deane's Orch.;
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	"Good Citizenship":	Albert Gordon choir
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elliman, interviews	vocalists	speakers	"Rhythmic Romance"
9:00	Theater: Alexander	Jay Franklin; Mark Sul-	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	Woollcott, "Town	livan, comment	with Fred Allen and	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	Crier"; vocalists;	"Idea Mart": variety	Company; interview;	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:45	orchestra	program	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
10:00	"It Can Be Done":	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Foreign News Comment	California Ramblers
10:15	Edgar A. Guest	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	"Detective O'Malley"	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30	R. Carhart, Songs	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter"	News Service
10:45	Sec. F. Perkins	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts: news	News; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Al Sach's Orchestra
11:30	Van Alexander's	"The Music You Want"	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.	E. Breeskin's Orch.
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ talk; music	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	'Rhythm, Romance'	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly sketch	"Home Forum"	"Central City": sketch	Musical Early Edition	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins": sketch	'John's Other Wife': sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Originalities": orch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Piano soloist
11:15	Scattergood Baines	'Vic and Sade'	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Homespun Trio
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00	Clara W. Smith	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Words and Music"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	Voice; organ! violin	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	Book Reviews
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Betty and Bob": sk.	Sport reports	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30	"Your Family" sk.	Boy Scout Day at New	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Notes of Grace"	Soprano recital
2:45	"Girl Marries"	York World's Fair	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	NBC Dance Orchestra;	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sport reports
3:15	U. S. Army Band	Ralph Blane, tenor	"Ma Perkins": sketch	delphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Women's Choral	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sport reports
3:45	Club	Weather; news	"The Gudling Light"	delphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade": vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sport reports
4:15	"Organ Vignettes"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	delphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orches-	"Rhythm Auction": va-	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Sport reports
4:45	tra; vocalist	riety program; news	"Midstream": sketch	delphia baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Just Dogs"	"Varieties": music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H.	Dance Orchestra	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour: May Rob-	Sport reports	Federal Housing talk
8:15	Aldrich Family;	Concert Internationale	son in sketch; Lou	Sport reports	The Norsemen
8:30	Scott and Cos-	"It's Up to You": Dale	Holtz, comedian; Gro-	"The First Offender":	The Gauchos
8:45	tello; songs; orch.	Baxter, m. c.; guests	ver Whalen; orchestra	dramatization	Education speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Dramatization	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15	teur hour	Dramatization	preview of "Wizard of	Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Conference of Gover-	Oz" with Frank Morgan	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"A Song Is Born"
9:45	teur hour	nors: talks	and Judy Garland; or.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"A Song Is Born"
10:00	New York Philhar-	Pan-American Concert:	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orch.
10:15	monic Symphony	U. S. Navy Band; Ma-	Edward Arnold; Allen	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:30	Orchestra	rio Alvarez, Cuban	Jenkins; Irene Messner,	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
10:45	"Viewpoints"	tenor	soprano; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts: news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30	Eddie Duchin's Or-	"The	Richard Himber's Orch.		Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:45	chestra				Service

Celluloid 'Chips' and Donat, 'Sun Never Sets' in Prospect

Incoming Films

The film from James Hilton's story, "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," which comes to the State and Orpheum Thursday, was made at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer English studio, with an English cast, but an American director, Sam Wood. The adaptation was prepared by R. C. Sherriff, who should know English school backgrounds, Cluadine West, and Eric Maschwitz.

Robert Donat, familiar to American audiences through "The Citadel," "Knight without Armor," "Count of Monte Cristo," "39 Steps," and "The Ghost Goes West," has the part of Mr. Chips through his 60 years as master at Brookfield School. The movie, by the way, takes a little less than two hours on the screen. Mrs. Chips is played by Greer Garson, making her first movie appearance. According to studio information she comes from County Down in Ireland, and has acted on the stage in London.

Costumers were kept busy during the making of the film, indicating the changes in appearance of the students and masters as one generation succeeded another. Before the work was done they claimed credit for some 1,200 boys' suits in four different periods, 300 bowlers, boaters, and top hats, 500 cloth caps, 1,800 Eton collars, and caps and gowns for the masters. It was quite a job, they admitted through their studio spokesman, but they took it in stride.

'Sun Never Sets'

At the Keith Memorial, beginning with preview showings at 7 and 10 this evening, the British colonial service will be under inspection in "The Sun Never Sets." It's a Universal picture, running time about 100 minutes, with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Basil Rathbone cast as brothers in an English family with a long tradition in the civil service. Lionel Atwill turns up as a munitions magnate who broadcasts propaganda from the jungle, and C. Aubrey Smith, Melville Cooper, and Mary Forbes decorate other assignments. The film was produced and directed by Rowland V. Lee.

The same program will contain another episode in the affairs of the Jones family. It bears the title of "Everybody's Baby," and is concerned with conflicting theories about bringing up an infant—which seems to be fair enough considering the title. Malcolm St. Clair directed, and the cast includes Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane, Spring Byington, Russell Gleason, and, in short, all the old favorites. It's not a long picture, estimated about an hour.

A third item at the Keith Memorial will be "March of Freedom," described as a résumé of the story of America from Independence Hall to the present.

'Man About Town'

Jack Benny will be paying a visit to the screen of the Metropolitan, beginning Thursday, in "Man About Town," described in advance information as a comedy with music. He is supposed to be a theatrical impresario who gets into complications in London when he tries to win the hand of his leading lady by playing up to a titled English woman, Dorothy Lamour, Edward Arnold, Binnie Barnes, Phil Harris, Betty Grable, and E. E. Clive are among those who lend a hand in entangling or disentangling the maestro. Several songs find a place—among them "That Sentimental Sandwich," "Strange Enchantment," and "Fidgety Joe."

For the other half of the bill, there is listed "Grand Jury Secrets," with John Howard, Gail Patrick, William Frawley, and Harvey Stephens in a yarn about a reporter who wanted to find out what a special grand jury was investigating.

Continuing or Repeating

At the Fine Arts, "Three Waltzes," French operetta with music by Johann Strauss, father and son, plus contributions by Oscar Straus, continues for a second week beginning today. Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay have the chief roles in episodes from the romantic affairs of three generations.

At the Paramount and Fenway there will be a pair of second run films starting Thursday: "Invitation to Happiness" (Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray); and "Undercover Doctor" (Lloyd Nolan, J. Carrol Naish, Heather Angel).

At the Keith-Boston, beginning today and continuing through Saturday, the double bill will be: "Dodge City" (Olivia de Havilland, Errol Flynn); and "Adventures of Jane Arden" (Rosella Towne, William Gargan).

Back to 'Barbary Coast'

Beginning Friday the Trans-Lux will be showing "Barbary Coast" with Edward G. Robinson, Joel McCrea, and Miriam Hopkins in the conspicuous places of this yarn about the Forty Niners as they looked to Ben Hecht, Charles MacArthur, and Samuel Goldwyn. The film was directed by Howard Hawks. For the rest of the bill there will be a newsreel Digest, Don Budge in "Technique of Tennis," "Hollywood Hobbies," and Walt Disney's "Donald's Lucky Day."

Prints by Kiyonaga

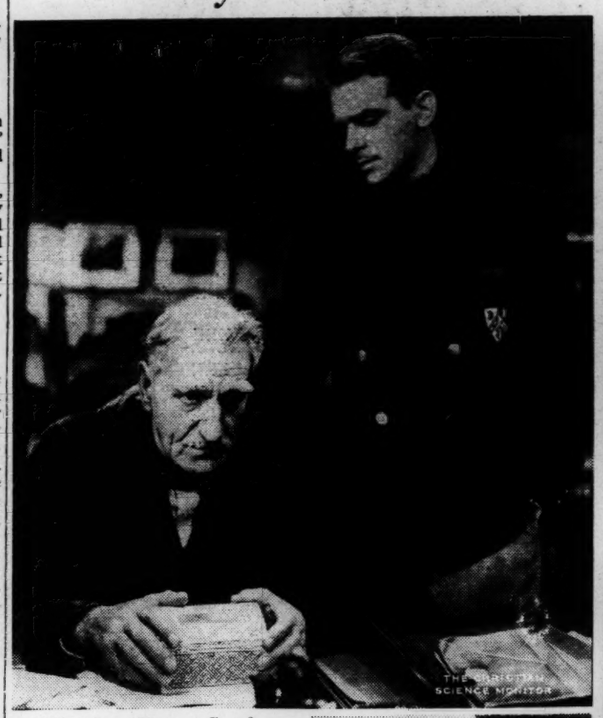
In the gallery of Japanese Prints at the Museum of Fine Arts, a special exhibition of pictures by Torii Kiyonaga has been placed on view. The exhibition is being held in memory of Miss Chie Hirano, late Fellow for Research in Chinese and Japanese art.

The work of the print-makers of the Ukiyo-e sheds light on Japanese life of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The pictures, intended for popular distribution, were meant to depict the everyday world of fun, fashion, and festivity in big cities. The subject was unlike that of early Japanese masters, who were absorbed in symbolical and historical themes of great dignity.

Glancing at the many prints in the Museum, we may learn a great deal about the elaborate costumes, the elegant coiffeurs, the splendid bearing of the many women portrayed. Kiyonaga may have depicted everyday themes, but he idealized the subjects so that the portraits are handsome as pure decoration. The lines perform their task of accurate characterization without losing the charm of rhythm and flowing movement. The colors, delicate and exquisitely modulated, make less claim upon attention than the lines, for this is an art of line, enhanced, to be sure, by additions of color. Kiyonaga is said to have epitomized the Japanese wood-block style and he has become a veritable classic of the medium.

D. A.

Players in Films Due in Boston



In 'Sun Never Sets'
C. Aubrey Smith and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in film coming to the Keith Memorial this evening

Robert Donat
In "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Yvonne Printemps
In "Three Waltzes," continuing at the Fine Arts

Sudden Reversal On Securities Bill Stirs Beacon Hill

Legislative observers on Beacon Hill were still expressing their amazement today over the swift about-face staged by the Republican-controlled House Committee on Ways and Means whereby the members reversed their position after first reporting adversely on bills to abolish the State Division of Securities and the State Division of Smoke Abatement and later announced approval of the measures.

Considerable surprise was expressed yesterday when the committee filed the adverse reports inasmuch as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall proposed abolition of both divisions for economy purposes.

This surprise was particularly keen in connection with the Securities Division bill by which John H. Backus, Director of the Division, would be ousted from office. Governor Saltonstall failed in one attempt to oust Mr. Backus on charges that he falsely impugned the motives of the Governor regarding the Governor's submission of the abolition legislation.

The adverse committee reports were on file in the office of the Clerk of the House for several hours before they were hastily withdrawn. Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Committee, later announced that the committee would favor the abolition bills. Mr. Bigelow and Representative William B. Baker (R) of Newton were the only members originally recorded in favor of the Securities Division bill. Mr. Bigelow, however, announced that only five members were present when the vote on the measure was taken.

In the State House corridors, it was charged that the Governor exerted pressure to force recalling of the adverse committee reports.

Worcester Land Bought by Lewis, Socialist Leader

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Alfred G. Baker Lewis, real estate operator and one-time Socialist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, has purchased from the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank 52 pieces of residential property assessed for an aggregate of $400,000. Sale price was not revealed, but stamps on transfers at the Court House indicated about $300,000. [Mr. Lewis has for several years been Secretary of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts.]

The parcels represent all real estate to which the bank holds title except the Bank Building, and, according to Myron F. Converse, Bank President, the unusual operation probably makes the Bank the largest mortgage loaning institution in the country without a single piece of property on its books acquired by foreclosure. Most of the properties are one, two and three family houses in various sections of the city.

Mr. Converse said: "Bank officials can now give their full attention to the purpose for which the bank was established—loaning money on productive real estate and homes." He said all the Lewis properties were fully rented and in excellent condition.

Mr. Lewis, who inherited $2,000,000 from his grandmother's estate in 1938, entered the Worcester real estate field last fall by buying a downtown office building which he is now operating. He was represented as interested in the properties he acquired today because of their diversified type and location.

Boston Housing Injunction Case Hearings Coming

Hearings upon a petition for an injunction to bar the Boston Housing Authority from taking land by eminent domain—a test case important to the immediate progress of Boston's four public housing projects—will probably commence before a Superior Court Justice next week, a spokesman for the authority said today.

The first issue in the injunction case was won by the Housing Authority yesterday when Judge Arthur W. Dolan refused to grant a temporary injunction pending the hearing, and refused to transfer the case to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Although the Housing Authority hailed the decision of Judge Dolan, it pointed out that the victory is only temporary, prior to the court hearing on the injunction. The Boston Housing Authority is given the contested power of eminent domain under State law, it being an agent of the Commonwealth.

Meanwhile, the authority yesterday for the first time called upon a family to move from Old Harbor Village—the only completed public housing unit in the city—because of substantial improvement in its economic status.

This family of father, mother and two children is the first of 1,016 families housed at Old Harbor required to vacate for reason of greater income.

When the family moved to Old Harbor, the father received $26 weekly. Recently he obtained a permanent salaried job of $2,200 a year, enough so that the family no longer needs a housing subsidy, according to the Authority. The family has been given 60 days to find new quarters.

Maine Physicians Hit Wagner Bill

POLAND SPRINGS, Maine, June 28 (AP)—The Maine Medical Association urged the State's Senators and Representatives in Washington today to oppose passage of the Wagner Health Bill.

After hearing Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, attack the measure as a step toward "a debacle of wastefulness such as this country has never seen," the Association's House of Delegates last night adopted the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of the Maine Medical Association the Wagner Health Act is a revolutionary change in the practice of medicine not justified by reliable evidence; that the cost of the proposed legislation would be tremendous and indefinite; that it is impossible to amend the act to make it workable and that our Senators and Representatives in Washington be informerd the Maine Medical Association urges them to oppose passage of the act."

[The Wagner bill would make extensive grants of Federal funds to the States for the establishment of State plans of medical care, and also for the construction and maintenance of hospitals and health centers, disability insurance, maternal and child health services.]

Dr. Fishbein told the Association that: "insidiously disguised in the Wagner health bill is legislation which enables and encourages individual states toset up compulsory sickness insurance plans making the care of the sick almost exclusively a state function."

Hovey Placed On Labor Board

Lewis R. Hovey, Haverhill newspaper publisher and editor, was appointed Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries today to succeed Raymond V. McNamara of Haverhill, by Governor Saltonstall.

Mr. McNamara, whose term does not expire until Dec. 1, resigned to become Postmaster of the City of Haverhill.

At the same time Governor Saltonstall reappointed Richard Parkhurst of Winchester to the unpaid post of Chairman of the Boston Port Authority and named Thomas A. Pappas of Belmont, as a member of the Boston Port Authority. The position of Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries pays $4,000 a year.

Mr. Hovey, a lifelong Republican and former member of the Republican State Committee, is a director of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce and served for five years as President of the Beverly Chamber of Commerce.

The Governor also appointed Stacey Baxter Southworth of Braintree, as Chairman of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, to succeed Dennis A. Dooley of Boston, who resigned. Mr. Southworth is Headmaster of the Thayer Academy in Braintree and holds several other positions in the educational field.

Stores Close July 3

Leading men's clothing stores in Boston have joined with the department and specialty stores in the plan to remain open all day Saturday, July 1, but close all day Monday July 3, enabling employees to have a long "week-end" from Saturday night until Wednesday morning after the Fourth, according to the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Army Base Lease Won by Tidewater

A 10-year contract for operation of the steamship terminal at Boston Army Base was awarded today by the United States Maritime Commission to the Boston Tidewater terminal, Inc., according to an announcement by the Boston Port Authority.

The Tidewater firm, which previously operated the terminal during the years 1923-28 and 1932-34, submitted the highest of three bids for operation of the terminal for the 10 years commencing Saturday. The company's offer was 47 per cent of the gross revenue, with a mimnmum rental of $75,000.

The present lessee, Piers Operating Company, of Boston, offered 40.7 per cent, and a third bidder, the D. F. Morrison Transport Trading and Terminal Corporation, of New York City, offered 42 per cent.

Mountain Laurel Tour Joy to Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBOROUGH, N. H. — Mountain laurel in the Monadnock Region and in other parts of the State is in full bloom and the Monadnock Region Association is sponsoring the ninth annual Mountain Laurel Tour, with routes well marked for visitors.

One route starts out from Wilton, through South Lyndeboro and circles back to Wilton. A longer route runs from Wilton to Greenville and through Mason back to Wilton.

These routes have been selected to include typical New Hampshire hard-surfaced and gravel roads as well as to provide a drive through roads banked on both sides with the laurel.

Vermont Book Service Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt. — Statewide attention is being given the enlarged service extended to rural areas by the State Libarary Commission in co-operation with the Vermont Works Progress Administration. A fleet of four book wagons is now in operation the year around and provides service on a Statewide basis. Vermont is the first State to inaugurate this library service on such an enlarged scale.

Miss Dorothy Randolph, Executive Secretary of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission, supervises the project. The demands made upon the regional offices have so far exceeded the expectations of those who inaugurated the service that it would be impossible to carry on if the aid being given by the WPA were to be withdrawn.

During the past year 9,952 stops have been made in rural areas by the four book wagons. Thousands of books have been loaned out and the service has been continued both winter and summer. It is planned soon that the book wagons will carry music as well as books throughout these rural areas.

O'Hara Group Restrained

Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court has restrained a stockholders' committee backing Walter E. O'Hara, former President of the Narragansett Racing Association, for re-election as a director of the Association, from using proxies obtained since June 15. The Court ruled the committee had made false and misleading statements in a letter soliciting proxies on June 10, and in so doing had violated the letter and spirit of the Securities and Exchange Act.

N. H. Libraries Have Proud Past And Bright Future

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 28—New Hampshire has an important place in the history of the library movement in this country, for at Dublin, N. H., the first free library in this country was founded and at neighboring Peterborough the first free library in the country supported by public taxation was established.

The first library was established in 1822, and today practically every community in the State has a library, while some have more than one and the traveling Bookmobile of the State Library Commission extends the library facilities into the most rural areas of the State.

The latest town to establish a full-fledged library is Groton where the movement got underway in 1883. The school-house there has been renovated and furnished and is now serving as the latest addition to the list of town libraries in New Hampshire.

Farmers' Union

The farmers of Hollis, N. H., have unionized themselves as a local of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America thereby inaugurating the movement in this section of the country. Such unions have been operated by farmers in the West for some time, but are new to this section of the country. Though only about a month old, the Hollis local is considering the possibilities of co-operative buying and selling and has requested that the Federal Government increase the payments for hurricane slash clearance so as to permit eradication of fire hazards. The various locals of the Union now have a membership of about 500,000 farmers.

Sails in the Sunset

Sailboats now dot Lake Winnipesaukee as a result of the enthusiasm of 65 members of the three year old Winnipesaukee Yacht Club. The lake has been the setting for a long history of boat development.

In the more than 100 years of boating on Lake Winnipesaukee sail, horse propelled, steam, and gasoline motored boats have been used but today the number of sail boats is on the upturn. Sail boat building has become an industry at several points about the lake and officials of the Yacht Club feel confident that the number of sailing enthusiasts has not reached its maximum.

Under the sponsorship of the Club various competitive events are held at various times during the summer including the August regatta and two all-day cruises by the entire fleet of sail boats.

N. H. Entry

New Hampshire now has, for the first time, a direct point of entry into Canada. Though bordered on the North by the Province of Quebec, it has always been necessary to pass either through Vermont or Maine to get from New Hampshire into Canada. The famed Daniel Webster Highway that ran from the Massachusetts line South of Nashua to the Connecticut Lake region has now been extended to the line joining a Canadian road into the community of Chartierville, Que.

For several years C. C. C. crews have been at work on the road extension, which will be known as a wilderness drive. It runs about ten miles through wilderness formerly visited only by logging crews and sportsmen.

In order to assure the preservation of this wilderness state, the State has acquired an extra wide right-of-way. Bridges have been constructed in keeping with the setting. The road is so narrow in places that turn-outs have been provided so that cars may pass each other.

Both the Canadian and United States Governments are opening custom and immigration posts at the new port of entry and the new passage is expected to prove an attraction for tourists seeking something entirely different.

Income Tax Auditor Indicted for Perjury

Arraignment of Francis E. Ryan, a State income tax auditor indicted by the Middlesex Grand Jury yesterday for perjury, was expected shortly, District Attorney Robert F. Bradford stated today.

Mr. Ryan is charged with perjury on June 13 when the special legislative commission investigating pardons and paroles in Massachusetts held a secret night meeting at the East Cambridge District Courthouse.

Mr. Ryan, of Somerville, was a State Representative from 1933 to 1936.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Personally, we think it's the little things that count. Not only in dress, but also in one's household furnishings. Now we don't mean the little occasional chairs and so forth. Rather we mean the little gadgets and doodads you have around the place that make the place look so livable. Or as if it had been lived in. Like attractive leather pieces, for instance. Such as the little Florentine leather novelties that R. H. Stearns is showing now, that look so cool and smart. They come in green, blue, maroon, or brown leather, so one of the colors is bound to work in with your color scheme. A book covered with one of these beautiful covers would add to the living-room table. Or a folio would hold endless things you'd rather not have strewn out in the open. The first is $2.25, the latter anywhere from $3.75 to an even $5. Then there are those handy little collar button boxes that look so masculine on your husband's dresser, and things like that. Nice gift suggestions.

Waste Baskets Made of Leather

Just in case you think father would relish having a waste basket in his room that really looked as if it belonged to a man . . . rather than the usual beflowered chintz variety they have handed them . . . how about one of those leather waste baskets that you can get at London Harness Company's Franklin Street shop. Number 60 to be exact. And exactly $6.50, with just enough gold tooling to set off almost any color you might select.

See These Hats And Necklaces

Along by Shreve's and Fredley's at 344 Boylston Street, is Ethel Atkins' Millinery Salon. On the second floor, but you take an elevator for they're the longest stairs yet! Although she specializes in the trickiest and the non-trickiest hats (her clientele is young and old, for her imagination in buying is for everybody!) at reasonable prices; it was the costume jewelry that got us the last time we were in. There's the most unique necklace there . . . fashioned from nothing less than fish net which has been dyed that popular shade of lime green. The net hangs down for a couple inches at least, ties around your neck with some very Cape Cod looking fine rope, and all over the fish net hang such trifles as cockle shells in various shapes, colors and sizes. Just as they were picked up along the shore. And then there are a few hunks of coral mixed in, too. And the tie-string ends up with two little shells, like something you adored at the age of four!

Fishnet Blouse Held "Right Cute"

Not for protection, surely, but certainly for chic . . . is the fishnet blouse that covers the lime green sharkskin bathing suit at Jordan's. Collar and cuffs and the waist band are of sharkskin, but the long sleeves and everything else are of fishnet! The men in your family will give you a loud laugh when you wear it, but it's right cute just the same. Bonbon colored handbags at Thayer McNeil's . . . good with your pastels.

Rhinestones for the Heels

Thither and yon: Maybe you've never worn diamonds in the heels of your hosiery because you never thought of it. Not even imitations. But somebody has conceived the idea of dotting the heels of shimmering chiffon evening hosiery with good sized rhinestones that catch the gleam of the overhead lights as you dance over the floor. Naturally you can't wear them with slippers that have regular built-up backs on them . . . but with the now popular mere slip of a strap that encircles the back of your heel; they're, of course, more than visible! A novelty to say the least. At Jordan Marsh's. Maybe you didn't feel like spending several dollars for one of those long-legged enamel men whose face was really a watch, for your lapel . . . but if you'd like something in the way of a gadget that's a duplicate (except the watch doesn't run, of course), then Jay's has these lapel trimmings. Pins they are, you know. Quite the most ladylike member of the lipstick family is the one known as the "Don Juan" . . . none of the heavy greasy, blatant effect at all. And it's unique in the manner in which you put it on. You really don't think you've applied any at first. But give it a few minutes and its true color comes out. Let it "set" a bit, then blot off any excess with Sitroux tissues . . . and they tell us you won't be smearing up all the glasses in the house with lipstick! Less than a dollar, and sold at most of the department stores, including Gilchrist's and Filene's.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday feature)

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Failure to Bring In Men on Base Caused Extra-Inning Game—New Golf Marks Made

Bees, Dodgers Stranded 37 Runners in Hive Marathon

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most unusual angles of that historic 23-inning tie between the Bees and Dodgers was the inability of both teams to push waiting runners past the scoring station. They could get that big run on base, but they couldn't bring it home. Which probably is the reason why they are presently reposing in the second division of the National League. Down through the innings yesterday the Stengels and Durochers left the unheard-of total of 37 men stranded on the bases—19 for Brooklyn and 18 for Boston—enough runs to win half a dozen games.

Digging deeper into the records reveals the fact that the Bees have failed to score no less than 36 waiting runs in the most recent 41 innings against the Cardinals and Dodgers. The reason, of course, is the lack of a steady distance punch at the plate, a punch which Al Simmons was expected to provide. Big Maxie West comes through in streaks, as he did at St. Louis on Sunday, but Maxie's displays are too infrequent to insure prosperity at the Hive in the near future.

Most All Singles

At a further risk of boring you with figures, it is noted that the Bees have collected just eight extra-base hits in the last 77 innings. They ran through those 23 innings yesterday without getting anything longer than a single. When they produce even a mild power surge, as they did on Sunday, the Stengels look like the greatest outfit in the league. But, alas, the looks are not long enough.

A marathon game not involving a Boston club is a rarity in the majors. The old Braves, with the Dodgers, participated in the longest game on May 1, 1920, when they were deadlocked 1-1 after 26 innings of play. Back in 1906, on Sept. 1, the old Red Sox had gone 24 innings with the Athletics, a battle which the A's won, 4-1. The year previous, the same two clubs had gone 20 innings, with a similar result. In 1918 the Pittsburghs blanked the Boston Nationals, 2-0, in 21 innings. In '27 the Cubs took the Braves, 4-3, after 22 frames.

Record Playing Time

That struggle at the Allston Hive yesterday was the third longest—measured by innings—in the history of baseball. However, the playing time of 5 hours, 15 minutes established an all-time mark for the major leagues. The 26-inning tie between the Braves and Dodgers was completed in 3h. 50m.

As usual, the bystander can say that the latest Bee-Dodger masterpiece should never have gone the distance. In fact, the critical observer can say that it should have been over in regulation time. But the standout boner of the afternoon was produced by an infield rookie named Otto Huber, who was coming home unmolested with the winning Boston run in the thirteenth inning when he tripped over third base and fell flat on his face. Some of the Dodgers must have felt right at home, in the vicinity of such a blunder.

Sox Home Tomorrow

Incidentally, the Bees have participated in eight extra-inning games this season—for a total of 22 extra frames—winning three. Twelve and 11-inning triumphs were registered over the Phillies and an 11-frame decision with Pittsburgh. The Cincinnati Reds have twice beaten the locals in overtime and the Cardinals once.

Following the close of the Brooklyn series this afternoon, the Bees go on a tour of New York and Philadelphia, leaving the local play to the Red Sox. Connie Mack is the first visitor to Fenway Park, beginning tomorrow, and then the ever-popular Yankees arrive for engagements Saturday and Sunday.

There is a possibility that the Sox may be called upon to face the Yankee series—and the Philadelphia meetings as well—without Jimmy Foxx. Double X missed yesterday's game at Washington, won by the Sox, 8-0. He did not cover first base in the series final there today. However, it is hoped that his big war club will be apparent by the time the world champs reach the Hub on Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Caught between the bases . . . Elden Auker, always a slow starter, has pitched four complete games and won them all in the month of June. . . . The Sox have now won nine straight from the Senators. . . . Joe Cronin is having good fortune with reserves this year . . . Berger is starring at third base during Jim Tabor's suspension, and Lou Finney made three hits yesterday in Foxx's berth.

Gehrig Day

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Former teammates of Lou Gehrig will come back to the Yankee Stadium next Tuesday to celebrate the day set aside to honor the great first baseman.

Club officials announce they have invited, and were reasonably sure of getting acceptances from Wally Pipp, Mark Koenig, Everett Scott, Joe Dugan, Bob Meusel, Wally Schang, Herb Pennock, Waite Hoyt, Babe Ruth, Benny Bengough, and Bob Shawkey.

It was Pipp whom Gehrig displaced on first base in June, 1925, and it was Scott's consecutive game streak that Gehrig shattered.

Officials indicated that the former Yankee greats might don uniforms and play a brief exhibition, although plans have not been completed for the celebration.

Cubman Hank Leiber needs six weeks' study at Arizona U. to win a physical education degree.

Three University of California outfields have been signed by two major league clubs in two years.

The Networks —By Pap'

Joe
-HUNT-
MAY BE THE CHAP THE DAVIS CUP COMMITTEE IS LOOKING FOR TO HELP RIGGS
NICE WAY TO TREAT A GUEST
HE BEAT BOBBY RIGGS IN AN INVITATION MATCH AT ANNAPOLIS THIS SPRING
JUST FOR EXERCISE
HE HAS NO TIME FOR PROLONGED TENNIS CAMPAIGNS THESE DAYS
HIS DUTIES AS A MIDSHIPMAN COME FIRST !!
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Sporting Around the Hub

Out-of-State Juniors Rank High

"Foreign element" has been quite noticeable out at Chestnut Hill this week. In fact, out-of-state juniors, mostly of the male variety, have been occupying the spotlight in the current Massachusetts state open junior girls' and boys' tournament sponsored by the Longwood Cricket Club.

Wesley W. Binford, who is handling the major portion of running the tournament, was quite correct when he said last week that this year's meeting would attract many outsiders. Those remaining in the boys' quarter-final matches are Arthur Prochaska, Hartford, Conn., seeded No. 2, and John Gooding, Hanover, N. H. Out-of-state players in the boys' under 15 years championship are Blair Hawley, New York City, and Jack Geller, New Rochelle, N. Y., seeded one and two, respectively.

In the girls' tourney (under 18 years) are Lonny Myers, Hartford, and Judy Atterbury, New York City.

These are the surviving players from a long list of outsiders that started the tourney. Local interest usually takes the spectator fancy at a sporting function such as this, but it is surprising to witness the enthusiastic backing received by these out-of-state players here.

Favored players continued to advance yesterday, with the exception of Robert Anthoine, Portland, Maine, and Arthur Nelson, Brookline. Anthoine was defeated by John Plimpton, Brookline, 6—3, 6—3, while Nelson fell before Gooding, 6—4, 6—2.

♪ ♪ ♪

Final football lectures were given today at Boston College's coaching school, with the students bidding good-byes to three-day lecturer, Leo "Dutch" Meyer, T. C. U. gridiron mentor, and Carl Snavely, Cornell coach, who aided Meyer in this morning's and afternoon's classes.

The school turns to baseball tomorrow with Professors Freddy Maguire, Boston College baseball coach, Connie Mack, venerable manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, and Eddie Collins, General Manager of the Boston Red Sox, on the lecture stand.

♪ ♪ ♪

The sectional qualifying rounds for the national amateur golf championships will be held Tuesday, Aug. 29, at Brae Burn, according to an announcement made yesterday by Raynor M. Gardiner, secretary of the New England Golf Association. Practice will be allowed the preceding day.

♪ ♪ ♪

The first annual Eastern Slope Gold Racket tennis championships at North Conway, N. H., starting a week from today has a good field already lined up in Sydney Wood, Frank Shields, Gregory Mangin, Wayne Sabin, Johnny Doeg, Frankie Parker, Ernest and Clifford Sutter, Hal Surface, Gil Hunt and Gil Hall. Entries are still being received by the Eastern Slope Tennis Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Olympets will revise their line-up for their scheduled tilt with the undefeated Connecticut Yankee Girls of New Haven at the Garden tomorrow night. Edna Stafford will move to center field, with Rose Boyle taking over third base. Virginia Dagg, the locals' batting star, will go to right field, while Mary Harris will step up from the Gardenias to fill in in left field. The New Haven team, which has won its only four games of the season, defeated the Olympets in their first meeting.

'I' Book Prices Will Be Same For Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—That little booklet which entitles the holder to attend all the athletic contests at the University of Iowa during 1939-40 will sell for $10 this year, Charles Galiher, business manager of the athletic department, has announced. The price of the "I" books is the same as last year.

Since only student tickets are tax-exempt, anyone not enrolled in the university will have to pay $11 for the book, one dollar of which will be entertainment tax. Sale of the books will begin in the fall.

Andover Youth Led Scholastic Golf Qualifiers

GREENWICH, Conn., June 28 (AP)—Ninety-nine private school golfers teed off today in the second half of the qualifying round of the Eastern Interscholastic championship at the Greenwich Country Club, with Art Williams of Phillips Andover Academy leading the field by three strokes.

Willams scored a par 35-35-70 yesterday in the opening qualifying round, while Chuck Davis of Lawrenceville and James Voorhees of Taft were runners-up with 73's.

Next in line was John Koslowski of Governor Dummer, who turned in a sub-par 34 on the outgoing nine, but came in 40 to bring his score up to 74. Tom Markle of Hill was the only one in the 75 bracket, while Dick Driggs of Choate and Ed Tutwiler of Lawrenceville carded 76's. Lloyd Taft of the Taft School shot a 77.

Match play will begin Thursday, with the semifinals and final scheduled for Friday.

Other low scores yesterday were:

James Thompson, Peddie 39-39-78; Robert Isham, Hill 39-39-78; Solon Kelley, Taft 37-41-78; Roger Hurd, Lawrenceville 38-40-78; William Cranberry, Hun 39-39-78; Freemont Peck, Deerfield 40-38-78; Tom Backes, Lawrenceville 39-40-79; Ralph Waycott, Taft 39.40-79; George Isham, Hill 39-41-79; Horace Cook, Hotchkiss 39-41-79; William Lewis, Blair 35-44-79.

Date for Winter Olympics Settled

By the Associated Press

New York, June 28

The 1940 Winter Olympic Games, recently shifted from Switzerland to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, will be held Feb. 2 to 11 according to word received yesterday by Ernest Schmitz, delegate of the organizing committee.

Debut Extended 23 Innings

By a Staff Photographer

Art Parks, left, and Leo Durocher

Purchased from Montreal on Monday. Parks reported to Manager Durocher of the Dodgers yesterday at the Beehive and played a prominent role in the 23-inning tie. The rookie, stationed in right field, made four hits in eight tries and scored a run.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Helen Jacobs, Helen Wills Moody and Alice Marble reached semifinals of women's singles at Wimbledon, defeating Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Kay Stammers and Mme. Rene Mathieu, respectively.

Three Years Ago

New York Yankees defeat St. Louis Browns, 10—6, with six homers, to stretch American League lead to seven games over Boston.

Sport Briefs

Carl Hubbell was the second highest paid major league pitcher of 1937 with $22,500.

Minneapolis set an American Association record in hitting 56 homers in 26 games.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

June 27

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Carey 2b	5	0	1	1	3	6	0
Cramer cf	5	1	1	3	4	0	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Williams rf	5	2	2	2	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	3	3	4	2	4	0
Finney 1b	4	1	3	4	10	0	0
Berger 3b	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Auker p	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	37	8	11	16	27	15	0
WASHINGTON							
Case cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Travis ss	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Lewis 3b	3	0	3	3	0	2	0
West 1b	3	0	0	0	11	0	0
Wright rf	4	0	3	3	1	0	0
Estalella lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Bloodworth 2b	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Giuliani c	3	0	0	0	6	2	0
Kelley p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Early	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Krakauskas p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	6	6	27	11	1

*Batted for Kelley in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	0—8

Runs batted in, Finney 3, Vosmik, Cronin, Berger, Carey. Two-base hits, Finney 2, Cronin. Three-base hit, Cramer. Stolen base, Lewis. Sacrifices, Vosmik, Berger. Double plays, Cronin, Carey and Finney; Carey, Cronin and Finney. Left on base, Boston 6, Washington 6. Base on balls, by Auker 2, by Kelley 2. Struck out, by Kelley 7. Hits, off Kelley, 11 in 8 innings; off Krakauskas, 0 in 1 inning. Passed ball, Giuliani. Losing pitcher, Kelley. Time, 1h. 45m. Umpires, Kolls, Grieve and Summers. Attendance, 15,000.

Bees

June 27

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms rf	10	0	1	1	4	0	0
Cooney cf	9	0	2	2	6	0	0
Hassett 1b	10	0	4	4	27	1	0
West lf	10	1	1	1	2	0	1
Cuccinello 2b	10	1	2	2	2	10	0
Majeski 3b	6	0	1	1	3	1	0
Huber 3b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Miller ss	7	0	4	4	12	9	0
Lopez c	8	0	2	2	12	3	1
Fette p	3	0	0	0	0	5	1
*Simmons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Andrews	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Outlaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoffner p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	82	2	17	17	69	37	3
BROOKLYN							
Almada, cf	9	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lavagetto, 3b	9	0	2	2	2	8	1
Parks, rf	8	1	4	4	6	0	0
Camilli, 1b	10	0	1	1	32	2	0
Phelps, c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
§Lary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson, ss	4	0	0	0	3	4	0
Koy, lf	10	0	1	1	6	0	0
Durocher, ss	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
¶Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hayworth, c	4	0	2	4	3	0	0
Coscarart, 2b	7	1	3	4	11	7	1
Wyatt, p	6	0	2	2	0	4	0
‖Mungo	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hutchinson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Stainback	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressnell, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
††Todd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casey, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	80	2	16	19	69	33	2

*Batted for Fette in ninth. †Batted for Lanning in thirteenth. ‡Batted for Frankhouse in fifteenth. §Ran for Phelps in thirteenth. ¶Batted for Durocher in thirteenth. ‖Batted for Wyatt in seventeenth. **Batted for Hutchinson in eighteenth. ††Batted for Pressnell in twenty-third.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brook'n	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	

Runs batted in, Almada, Koy, Majeski, Miller. Two-base hits, Coscarart, Hayworth 2. Stolen base, Coscarart. Sacrifice, Miller 2, Lopez, Cooney, Shoffner. Double plays, Coscarart, Hudson and Camilli; Cuccinello, Miller and Hassett 2, Fette, Miller and Hassett; Huber, Cuccinello and Hassett; Lopez and Miller. Left on base, Brooklyn 19, Bees 18. Base on balls, by Wyatt 2, by Fette 6, by Lanning, by Frankhouse, by Shoffner 2. Struck out, by Wyatt 5, by Hutchinson, by Pressnell, by Fette, by Lanning 3, by Shoffner 7. Hits, off Wyatt, 16 in 16 innings; off Pressnell, 2 in 5 innings; off Hutchinson, 0 in 1 inning; off Casey, 0 in 1 inning; off Fette, 8 in 9 innings; off Lanning, 1 in 4 innings; off Frankhouse, 1 in 2 innings; off Shoffner, 6 in 8 innings. Wild pitch, Pressnell. Time, 5h. 15m. Umpires, Pinelli, Reardon and Dunn. Attendance, 2457.

19 Years Ago

Longest National League Game

Boston, May 1, 1920

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Olson, 2b	10	0	1	6	9	1
Neis, rf	10	0	1	9	0	0
Johnston, 3b	10	0	2	3	1	0
Wheat, lf	9	0	2	3	0	0
Myers, cf	2	0	1	2	0	0
Hood, cf	6	0	1	8	1	0
Konetchy, 1b	9	0	1	30	1	0
Ward, ss	10	0	0	5	3	1
Krueger, c	2	1	0	4	3	0
Elliott, c	7	0	0	7	3	0
Cadore, p	10	0	0	1	13	0
Totals	85	1	9	78	34	2
Powell, cf	7	0	1	8	0	0
Pick, 2b	11	0	0	5	10	2
Mann, lf	10	0	2	6	0	0
Cruise, rf	9	1	1	4	0	0
Holke, 1b	10	0	2	13	1	0
Boeckel, 3b	11	0	3	1	7	0
Maranville, ss	10	0	3	1	9	0
O'Neil, c	2	0	0	4	3	0
*Christenbury	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gowdy, c	6	0	1	6	1	0
Oeschger, p	8	0	1	0	11	0
Totals	85	1	15	78	42	2

*Batted for O'Neil in 9th inning.

(26 Innings)

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits — Maranville, Oeschger. Three-base hit — Cruise. Stolen bases — Myers, Hood. Sacrifices — Hood, Oeschger. Powell, O'Neil, Holke, Cruise. Double plays — Olson and Konetchy; Oeschger, Gowdy, Holke and Gowdy. Base on balls—Off Cadore 5, Off Oeschger 5. Struck out — By Cadore 8, by Oeschger 5. Wild pitch — Oeschger. Umpires — McCormick and Hart. Time — 3:50.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Arnovich, Philadelphia, .393; Bonura, New York, .373.

Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 52; Frey, Cincinnati and Ott, New York, 50.

Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 51; Bonura, New York, 50.

Hits—Arnovich, Philadelphia, 86; Bonura, New York, 82.

Doubles—Mize, St. Louis, and Koy, Brooklyn, 19.

Triples—Goodman, Cincinnati and Herman, Chicago, 8.

Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 14; Ott, New York and McCormick, Cincinnati, 12.

Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 11; Hack, Chicago, 9.

Pitching—Wyatt, Brooklyn, 7-0; Gumbert, New York, and Warneke, St. Louis, 9-2.

American League

Batting—Foxx, Boston, .353; Lewis, Washington, .350.

Runs—Cramer, Boston, 56; Case, Washington, 55.

Runs batted in — Greenberg, Detroit and Williams, Boston, 57.

Hits—Case, Washington, 91; McQuinn, St. Louis, 85.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 25; Rolfe, New York, 21.

Triples—McQuinn, St. Louis, Wright, Travis and Lewis, Washington and Keltner, Cleveland, 7.

Home Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 16, Foxx, Boston, 12.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 27; Chapman, Cleveland, 10.

Pitching—Donald, New York, 8-0; Ruffing, New York, 11-1.

Byron Nelson Sets Record In State Open Tournament

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Byron Nelson came, saw, and conquered.

Over the narrow fairways of the Worcester Country Club, the national open champion from Reading, Pa., stroked his way to the $400 top money prize and victory in the Massachusetts open golf championship yesterday, leaving in his wake a flock of new records to be entered in the books of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

Previous to Monday, when the tournament opened, Nelson had never seen the Worcester course. His first sight of it came when he drove up to the clubhouse around 3 a. m. Monday and the headlights of his car gleamed on the first fairway. He first saw it in the daytime when along with Winchester's Harold "Jug" McSpaden and Framingham's Carl Nettelbladt he left the first tee on his quest for the title.

Best Exhibition

Despite his lack of sleep and unfamiliarity with the course, Nelson put on the best exhibition in the 34-year history of the event. Others may have produced lower scores for individual rounds, but the champion's 70—71—71—71 scores speak for themselves.

As for the records he set up—his aggregate of 283, only three over par, was the lowest ever scored in the tourney, beating by two strokes the previous record of 285 made by George Kerrigan and equalled by Johnny Farrell and Gene Sarazen; the same aggregate also erased the Worcester Club's 72-hole competitive record of 291, made when Bobby Jones and Willie MacFarland finished in a first-place tie there in the 1925 national open.

Consistent

Consistency was the open king's strong point on both days of the tournament. He seldom found anything but the middle of the fairways with his drives, and after he reached the green, he was content to take par with two putts. Although he had a bit of trouble on the outgoing nine yesterday he proved himself a champion by pulling neatly out of trouble. On the par-three, 235-yard fourth, for instance, his drive caught a trap. Yet he exploded out for a deuce.

When all the scores were posted, Nelson was five strokes ahead of his nearest competitor, Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles, whose stamina, like that of the champion's, overcame the effects of the long over-night drive from Scranton, Pa., where he had competed in the anthracite open. Mangrum's last effort was a sub-par 68, which put him one stroke ahead of the Ryder Cup team member, Horton Smith of Chicopee.

McSpaden Fifth

Tony Manero of Salem, the 1936 national open titlist, took fourth place with 290, while McSpaden, who won the title for the past three years, finished fifth with 291. The sixth spot was taken by Francis Doyle, the Wachusett amateur and former Holy Cross captain. First among the Bay State amateur contingent, Doyle scored a 293. Two other local amateurs, Ted Bishop of Woodland, and Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, finished 12th and 13th, respectively, with very creditable scores of 296 and 298.

One of the surprise performances yesterday was the 36-hole total turned in by Carl Nettelbladt, who was thought to be out of the running because of his first-round score of 82 Monday, in which he took 11 on the second hole. Carl snapped back however, to blaze a 69-67—136, the best 36-hole performance in the tournament's history. Nettelbladt, who regained his amateur status only last season, finished in a tie for seventh with 294. Tied with him were Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio and Ben Loving of Springfield.

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The cash awards went as follows: Nelson, $400; Mangrum, $200; Smith, $150; Manero, $100; McSpaden, $50; Loving, $35; Penna, $35; Emil Mashie, Oak Hill, $10; and Tommy Wright, Knoxville, Tenn., $10. The last two were tied for 10th place with 295.

Prince Olav, Puritan Cup Feature Holiday Races

A long-distance entry of royal distinction has been received by the Eastern Yacht Club in their annual Fourth of July open regatta.

Prince Olav of Norway, it is announced, will sail aboard John S. Lawrence's Thirty Square Meter boat, Moose, and although no definite report is to the effect, it is expected that the Prince, a keen yachtsman, will take the tiller of the former Roosevelt Bowl winner.

For many years now, Eastern's holiday regatta has held prominent local interest, especially with its colorful Puritan Cup encounter, but this year national and international concern will be exhibited by Prince Olav sailing aboard Moose.

The Thirty Square Meter Class should be quite familiar to the visiting yachtsman, for the class is a product of the Scandanavian countries. With the exception of three boats in Buzzards Bay, now racing at the Beverly Yacht Club, which were designed by Francis Herreshoff and built by Lawley at Neponset, the entire fleet of "Squeaks" in this country are Swedish-born and built. These yachts, it is believed, are also raced in Norway, as are most of the popular "Meter" boats.

Marblehead has long been the rendezvous port of foreign yachtsmen in their visits to America. For a while, German, Swedes and Norwegians would ship their Meter boats to America for races solely at Marblehead. In the last five years a Scandanavian Thirty Square Meter yacht has been shipped to Marion, Mass., for the Roosevelt Bowl championships.

Besides the Thirty Square Meter encounter, which will undoubtedly grab telescopic focus honors of the day, the Puritan Cup race and the Cleopatra's Barge trophy will hold the interest for the cruising class members.

In the universal rating class, schooners will race in two divisions, the first division rating over 46 feet, and the second under 46. The three divisions in the sloops and yawls will be distributed as follows: first, Classes I, J, K, L and M; second, 12-Meter and 10-Meter Classes; third, Class Q, Eight Meters and all other sloops and yawls.

In the cruising rating classes, there are also three divisions, which are as follows: Class A, schooners and ketches rating over 30 feet; Class B, sloops and yawls rating over 30 feet; Class C, yachts of any rig rating 30 feet and under.

Tiller Talk

The Puritan Cup will be awarded for the year to the yacht of the Eastern Yacht Club making the best corrected time in the annual regatta. The Puritan Cup winner of last year was Walter Shaw's Andiamo, who also held possession of the cup during the year of 1930-1931.

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This great yachting trophy was won by the Puritan in a Goelet Cup race in 1885 and presented to the Eastern Yacht Club as a perpetual racing trophy. This race was previous to the Puritan's successful defense of the America's Cup. Its owner, Ralph Forbes, was responsible for the donating of the cup to Eastern.

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Cleopatra's Barge trophy is presented to the schooner making the fastest time. The Barge, it is recalled, is Herbert Sears' black schooner that takes so much searoom at the entrance of the harbor. Sears is also donor of the Sears Bowl trophy, emblematic of national junior yacht racing supremacy.

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Entries must be received in writing by the Race Committee at the Eastern Yacht Club before 10 a. m., July 4th, and must state the rig and ownership of the yacht, with its rating and racing number.

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Warning gun for the Puritan Cup race will be fired at 11:30, while the start of the first classes, I, J, K, L, and M comes at 12 noon. A six hours time limit is given for the long grind.

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The regular class racing, featured by the Thirty Square Meter tilt of Prince Olav, will begin early afternoon. The Prince was asked by Commodore B. Devereaux Barker of the Eastern Yacht Club to sail aboard his flagship, Good Hope, in the Puritan Cup race, but the Prince was forced to resign because he must catch the 5 o'clock train for New York that same afternoon, and the Puritan racers would probably not be finished in time.

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July Fourth week end really ushers in yachting in full sway. Experts annually look to Marblehead racing fleet proportions and to South Boston's annual holiday Boston Bay inter-club race. Successful summer racing seasons locally are foretold as early as the first week in July by these two major events.

'Vote for Balazs' Is Battle Cry Of Iowa Fans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—There's a good real of plotting going on around Iowa and in Chicago these days, and a sizeable army of football fans are determined that when "the revolution comes" (in the form of the All-Star Collegians-New York Giants grid contest Aug. 30, there will be a University of Iowa star in the backfield—Frank Balazs.

From Frank's home city of Chicago comes word that a group of Balazs fans, headed by his longtime friend Sammy Ginsberg, are going to stage parades, open booths, and that sort of thing to boost the Balazs cause. Already they can guarantee 50,000 votes.

Fred Hohenhorst, Iowa basketball and baseball star, is organizing "Frank Balazs" clubs to stir up votes during the summer. All over Iowa there should be plenty of fans who remember cheering for Frank as he acted as sparkplug of the Hawkeyes last year, and who would like to repay him for thrilling plays by casting their vote.

Iowa's freshman football coach, Bill Osmanski, finished his collegiate playing days last fall and is receiving enough support in the east to virtually assure him of a position. So the state will be represented there, too.

Dutch Meyer, Knoxville secondsacker, is a former Texas Christian University athletic star.

Lou Gehrig played 2,130 consecutive ball games.

HAPPY BOYS!

They like going to a private school

Education is an interesting, happy experience at the private school. The close, friendly relationship between teacher and student is helpful in developing the child's individual abilities. The instruction has a tendency to be less formalized, more progressive, and vital. Sports, hobbies, and other interests may be pursued in association with wholesome youths.

For help in choosing the right school consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They are published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page.

Solve Your School Problem

SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

Gracyn Wheeler Defeats Former United States Champion in Wimbledon Feature

Riggs Takes Match Interrupted by Rain

Today at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, June 28 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, America's top-ranking amateur, went into the third round of the all-England tennis championships today by defeating Ted Avory, Cambridge University star, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2, in a match that was interrupted by rain after the first two sets.

Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., gained the third round today with a 6—3, 7—5 victory over Mrs. Ronald Ellis, the former Anita Lizana of Chile and 1936 U. S. champion.

Miss Wheeler won with a series of cunning drop shots. She consistently left Mrs. Ellis flat footed at the baseline as she raced through the first four games of the opening set and then came up from 1—3 to win the second.

McNeill Bows to Cup Ace

The list of U. S. survivors suffered an appreciable loss when Franz Kukuljevic, left-handed Yugoslav Davis Cup ace, eliminated Don McNeill of Oklahoma City 6—4, 7—5, 6—1.

McNeill, who had been seeded third on his victory over Riggs in the French hard courts final, went to pieces in the rain. An aggressive player whose strength lies in storming the net, he was forced to play from the baseline throughout the last two sets because of the slippery footing, and couldn't hold off the big Balkan.

It was Kukuljevic's second major triumph in the last 10 days. In the Queens Club tournament, he beat Bunny Austin. He was not seeded at Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 28 (AP)—America's five girls slipped through the opening round of the all-England tennis championships yesterday without even getting their noses shiny.

Helen Hull Jacobs didn't even have to shed her yellow sweater to beat Mrs. R. E. Haylock, 6—0, 6—2, on the Center Court before Queen Mother Mary. Alice Marble simply overwhelmed Mrs. J. S. Kirk, 6—3, 6—2. She, too, wore her favorite sweater throughout the match.

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, the most graceful player in the field, toe-danced past Miss M. G. N. Norman at 6—2, 6—2; Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., beat Betty Nuthall, who won in 1931 at Forest Hills, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2, and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., eliminated Miss J. Goss, 6—3, 7—5.

Terrific

Miss Marble on the court is simply terrific. She's undoubtedly got more shots than any woman in the world and, if she can resist the temptation to knock the cover off the ball, nobody outside of, say, Miss Jacobs, is going to give her much trouble.

Helen herself is a picture. Off the court she is trim, intelligent, poised and soft-spoken. On the court she's the same old Helen—quick and methodical but limited by a slice on her forehand.

Rely on Defense

Two European veterans, Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Mrs. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark, came through without much trouble but they still are relying on defense. No purely defensive player is likely to beat either Miss Marble or Miss Jacobs. Two other veterans who once had the shots, Mrs. Dorothy Round Little and Mrs. Ronald Ellis, the former Anita Lizana, also made successful starts, but here again the offensive spark has gone.

The only upset of the day was the defeat of young Jean Nicoll of Scotland. She went out before Miss D. A. Huntbach, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2, on the Center Court.

Tournament officials were criticized roundly for throwing this promising youngster onto the Center Court in her very first Wimbledon match. With a swing like hers it is impossible to play badly, but from the minute she got out there before the jammed stands and made her curtsey to the Queen Mother, she was too unsteady to do her unusual talents justice.

Patty Berg Leads At Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis, Women's National Champion, won medalist honors in the annual Trans-Mississippi Golf Tournament at the Country Club here yesterday with a one under par 74. She is the defending titlist. The score set a new competitive course record.

Miss Berg wrested top honors from a field that included many players she will meet in defense of her national title at Noroton, Conn., late in August.

It was the third straight year she won the qualifying medal.

Finishing one-two behind Miss Berg were Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis and Mrs. Hayes Dansingburg of St. Paul, with 76 and 78, respectively.

Two former champions, Phyllis Buchanan of Denver and Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., followed with 79's.

Top-Seeded Aces Advance Handily In College Play

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 28 (AP)—All top-seeded players, with a single exception, blasted their way yesterday in straight-set tempo into the quarter-finals of the national intercollegiate tennis tournament at Merion Cricket Club.

Sixth-seeded Russell Bobbitt, Georgia Tech, fell before the bewildering attack of Marvin Wachman, Northwestern University player, 6—4, 6—0.

Frank Guernsey, Rice Institute's defending titlist, turned back the bid of Bill Hardie, University of Miami, 7—5, 6—2, thereby atoning for his loss to Hardie at Wilmington, Del., last week.

Joe Fishbach of St. John's, Brooklyn, the Eastern hope, showed fine form in brushing aside Bill Hoogs, University of California, 6—4, 6—2.

Robert Kamrath, huge Texan with a cannonball service, disposed of Ed Kilgus, University of Pennsylvania, 6—2, 7—5, after the latter staged a determined spurt in the final set.

The Pacific Coast's favorite to dethrone Guernsey, third-seeded Robert Harman, California, was forced to a lengthy tussle with Gerard (Jeff) Podesta, Princeton, before winning 8—6, 6—3.

Morey Lewis, Kenyon, runner-up in both singles and doubles last year, kept pace with the field by downing George Pero, University of Miami, 6—3, 7—5. Ronald Lubin, Southern California, crushed Marvin Kantrowitz, Lehigh, 6—2, 6—2.

Chester Murphy, Chicago, defeated Robert Peacock, University of California, 6—4, 6—4.

The doubles competition got under way with Guernsey and Dick Morris, his Rice teammate, the top-seeded pair, defeating Sam Snow and John Shill, Dartmouth, 6—3, 6—1. The Murphy twins of Chicago, seeded 10th in the nation, swept aside Maurice Fincher and Rubin Riskind, University of Texas pair, 6—1, 6—1.

The singles pairings today brought together Guernsey and Fishbach, Lewis and Lubin, Kamrath and Wachman, and Herman and Murphy.

Fencing Title to Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP)—Norman Lewis, veteran foilsman of the Salle Santelli Fencing Academy, New York, defeated seven ranking fencers last night to wrest the National individual foil title from Dernell Every, New York.

Topical

C. E. Hare, foremost of Britain's younger lawn tennis stars

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans and Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON—I suppose it was really an American—Maurice McLoughlin, "the Californian Comet"—who first put the British public onto lawn tennis as a spectacle and gave us the earliest hint of the big daily crowds that would be drawn by the Wimbledon championships of 1939 (June 26-July 8) and, for that matter, of every year since 1923. For up to the time of McLoughlin's "cannon-ball" service and deadly smashing—in 1913, when he was defeated in the Challenge Round by the celebrated New Zealander, A. F. Wilding—lawn tennis was a game with just a faithful little public of its own. Since then the championships of the All-England Club have become a vast enterprise of public entertainment, with the widest international interest, and the day of a final is preceded for the ultra-enthusiasts by a night in the queue outside the gates of the ground.

Records Broken

Prior to the McLoughlin era, the year before the outbreak of the World War, the accommodation for spectators at the old Worple Road courts had not been seriously over-taxed, but on Independence Day, 1913, as the late Wallis Myers has written, "the stands creaked with humanity and all previous attendance records were broken," so eager was the public to see how the popular, sunny-natured American would fare in his attempt to prevent Tony Wilding from winning the Wimbledon singles championship for the fourth year in succession.

That year the gross receipts for the Wimbledon meeting were £4,555, as against £3,468 in 1912. And when lawn tennis was resumed in 1919, after the war, they went soaring up to £7,000—a consideration, the implications of which led the championship authorities in 1920 to decide upon the purchase and equipment of the present playing center at a cost of nearly £140,000. The new ground was used for the first time in 1923, and it was seen at once that it was far too small to hold the number of spectators eager to see the chief matches. There is room for 15,000 watchers round the center court. But it is no infrequent occurrence for the crowd on one day to exceed double that number and annual receipts total between £60,000 and £70,000.

Game for One and All

Since lawn tennis became a game for one and all, after the War, the outstanding personalities of the court have thoroughly captured popular imagination. And now the Wimbledon meeting is sure of a great attendance, regardless of whether British players are figuring prominently or not. Usually, these days, they are not.

What a cavalcade of Men's Singles champions we have had, to be sure, since Big Bill Tilden became the first American victor in 1920. He won again the following year and nine years after that "came back" at the age of 37 and won the 1930 final from Jean Borotra, France. No. 2 in the list of American champions here we have William Johnston, from California, winner in 1923. Then comes Sidney B. Wood, who won by the default of Francis X. Shields, U. S. A., in 1931; H. Ellsworth Vines, victor in 1932; and last, though by no means least, J. Donald Budge, successful in 1937 and 1938.

Other brilliant competitors from overseas who have won the Wimbledon men's singles since the War are Gerald L. Patterson, Australia (1919, 1922), Jean Borotra, France (1924, 1926), J. Rene Lacoste, France (1925, 1928), Henri Cochet, France (1927, 1929), and Jack H. Crawford, Australia (1933).

From 1933 to 1936, Fred J. Perry, the great fighter,—Wimbledon champion in 1934, 1935 and 1936—and H. W. ("Bunny") Austin, the great stylist, captured and retained the Davis Cup for Britain, practically unaided, and restored their country's lost prestige in international lawn tennis. But back of them there was nobody of the same class as reserve. And so Britain's position became little better than it was before those two players rose to the great heights. Which means that overseas competitors regained the lion's share of the limelight at Wimbledon and a British man player was once more accounted to have distinguished himself if he could stay with them long enough to enter the "round of the last eight," participation in which confers an internationally recognized hall mark of its own upon lawn tennis skill.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Giants Moving Forward

A month ago the National League was circulating the query: "Who can stop the Reds?" Bill McKechnie's big red Cincinnati battleship was rolling along on the crest of a great wave, much as the Yankees move in the American League. "The Yankees of the National League," they called the Cincy outfit. With Pittsburgh, New York, and Chicago taking in water, only the Cardinals were conceded a chance to head off the bold Cincinnati drive.

But situations change rapidly in baseball, and without notice. On paper, McKechnie still has the best balanced team in the circuit—five dependable nine-inning pitchers and the stoutest offense away from the Atlantic coast. And yet, the Cincinnati pace has slackened, and within torpedo range is an ambitious gang of Giants, under the leadership of William Harold Terry. Unless the Giants suddenly and unexpectedly run into a storm, a new and more serious contender will soon challenge McKechnie for the leadership he has held almost from the start.

Pressure on Reds

The well-known pressure, which has wrecked more managerial ambitions than any given number of home runs or infield errors, is hard upon Uncle Will McKechnie. As mentioned before, he is piloting the ball club which should win this centennial race in the National League. Cincinnati fans, who have only the Reds to adopt in big league circles, there being no American League team in that city, will accept no substitute for an October World Series with the powerful Yankees. Unless injuries wreck the Reds' line-up, removing key men, Crosley Field customers believe that they have a right to demand the pennant in exchange for their generous patronage.

Whether or not the Reds can stand up under the pressure of the torrid second-half drive remains to be seen. In several spots, the McKechnie clan is young and you might say inexperienced in the practice of late National flag battles—an annual feature in the Frick circuit. However, the Reds will probably have the law of averages on their side—the law which says that the eventual pennant winner is always in first place on July 4. McKechnie may be able to hold off another St. Louis threat, or this new Giant surge, until the middle of next week, at least.

Slid to Seventh

It seems only yesterday that Bill Terry talked of drastic shake-ups at the Polo Grounds. At one stage of the race, he benched Zeke Bonura and Harry Danning, both key players. Tony Lazzeri was signed in desperation, after he was released by Brooklyn, to fill the hole at third base. Joe Moore was in the longest batting slump of his career. The pitching was minor league. The Giants slid to seventh place. One New York writer penned the appropriate line: "Don't look now, Mr. Terry, but that's Philadelphia behind you."

That the Giants are now in a contending position, can be attributed to several events, but most prominent of all is the distance hitting of Bonura, the big banana man from New Orleans. On the recently-concluded western tour, as the club won eight out of 10, the first baseman with the many fielding lapses batted a cool .512 and drove in 14 runs. By this sensational spurt, Zeke boosted his 1939 average to .370. Playing a majority of his games at the Polo Grounds where the stands are built for a "pull" hitter, the former Washington slugger is a heavy favorite to win the league batting crown.

Gained Three Games

There were other factors in the Giants' spurt in the West. With Burgess Whitehead on the bench, little Alex Kampouris carried on at second base and played no small part in the eight triumphs. Jim Ripple substituted for the injured Moore in left field. For a stretch of five games, Chiozza replaced Bill Jurges at shortstop, Mel Ott coming in from right field to play third base. Despite these forced shifts, Terry picked up three full games on the pace-setting Cincy club. When Bill left home he was fifth, 7½ contests off the pace. When he returned he was third, just 4½ away.

The climax of the tour was the sweep of a three-game series from the Reds. In that series, for the first time this year, Terry saw three starting pitchers go the route in succession. Bill Lohrman, Chief Salvo and Harry Gumbert got together and set back the leaders. And as the Giants headed back for New York the critics were unanimous in their belief that if Terry could keep the team moving with a make-shift line-up, the race will be just a breeze when the regulars return to shape.

The critics also felt that the schedule immediately ahead was advantageous to the Giants, who play 17 of their next 24 games at the Polo Grounds and only seven away from New York. One of the bookings is at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. Although the entire western troupe marches into the Polo Grounds during the next three weeks, Terry sees his tightest competition coming from the Dodgers and Bees, who have given Bonura and company some interesting afternoons in this first half of the season.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Sid Richardson Leading Field; Stanford Victor

DES MOINES, Ia., June 28 (AP)—Sid Richardson of Northwestern bounced into the qualifying round lead in the National Collegiate golf tournament here yesterday by shooting a subpar 71 for a 36-hole total of 144.

The former Big Ten champion hung on the heels of par most of the way, picking up his birdie for a 35 on the 340-yard twelfth hole.

Warren Berl, Stanford youngster, was in second place with 147, a stroke ahead of John H. Selby of Princeton and Tom Sheehan of Notre Dame.

Stanford successfully defended its National golf team championship with a four-player score of 612. Northwestern was second with 614. Iowa State, leader at the half-way point, had 615.

Team scores below fifth place included: Yale, 635; Texas 640; Amherst and Harvard, 644.

Rufus King of Southern Methodist won the annual driving contest with a 239-yard spoon shot. Irving Campbell of Louisiana State hit the longest ball, 260 yards, but it ended in the rough.

R. B. Graves of Harvard, a seventh player who had 159 in the qualifying rounds, withdrew from the play-off. He informed officials he would be unable to participate in the match play even if he won the play-off.

Archers Gather At Connecticut

STORRS, Conn., June 28 (AP)—Leading United States and Canadian archers gathered here for the opening round today of the 61st championship tournament of the Eastern Archery Association slated to continue through Saturday on the Connecticut State College campus.

Among the entries expected to compete were Mrs. Myrtle K. Killer, who won the international championship at Canada last year; Dorothy Budd of East Rockaway, L. I., former Eastern titleholder; Dr. Paul Crouch of Newton, Mass., ex-Eastern and national champion and Carl Weese of Newark, N. J., defending Eastern champ.

The competitions call for the men shooting the York and the women the national rounds.

West Indies Team Loses to England

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—England yesterday defeated the West Indies by eight wickets in the first cricket test of a three-game series to be played during the summer. Replying to the touring team's scores of 277 and 225, the home players compiled 404 for five wickets, declared, and 100 for two wickets.

Stephenson Released

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28 (AP)—Riggs Stephenson, the "old hoss" of major-league baseball fame, was released as manager of the Montgomery Club of the Southeastern League yesterday. Clude (Bucky) Crouse, catcher, was named his successor.

Stephenson, baseball and football ace at the University of Alabama, jumped from the campus to major-league stardom with the Cleveland Indians, and later played with the Chicago Cubs. He played second base and outfield. In 1936 he became manager of Birmingham in the Southern Association and managed Helena (Ark.) of the Cotton States League in 1938.

Crouse caught several years for the Chicago White Sox. He was manager of the Baltimore Orioles in the International League for half of the 1938 season.

White Sox Make Change

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox announced last night they were recalling Pitchers Harry Boyles and Jess Dobernic from their St. Paul farm and sending Pitcher Vic Frasier outright and Catcher Ken Silvestri on a three-day recall to the American Association team.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	46	13	.780
Boston	33	23	.589
Cleveland	33	29	.532
Detroit	33	30	.524
Chicago	30	28	.517
Philadelphia	25	35	.417
Washington	24	40	.375
St. Louis	17	43	.283

Results June 27

Cleveland 5, Detroit 0.
Boston 8, Washington 0.
Chicago 11, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	38	22	.633
St. Louis	33	25	.569
New York	34	27	.557
Chicago	32	30	.516
Brooklyn	28	29	.491
Pittsburgh	27	31	.466
Boston	24	34	.414
Philadelphia	19	37	.339

Results June 27

Boston 2, Brooklyn 2, (23 innings.)
New York 13, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 2.

Mandoo Wins Annapolis Run

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 28 (AP)—Led by Mandoo II, five yachts reached home port last night after a 461-mile blue water race from New London, Conn., and nine others were sailing in over rough seas before a steady southwest wind.

All but one of the 14 yachts which left New London at 4 p. m. Saturday were reported in Chesapeake Bay. Still unreported was Neap Tide, 35-foot sloop owned by James S. Eyre of Northport, N. Y.

Stormy Weather, William Labrot's yawl which won the Newport-to-Norway race several years ago, was fifth across the line, coming in at 9:23 p. m. E. S. T. With a time allowance of 7 hours, 3 minutes and 35 seconds, she apparently had failed by 10 minutes to defeat the Mandoo II, owned and skippered by D. Spencer Berger, New Haven, Conn.

Others across the line and the times of their finish were Escapade, 72-foot yawl owned by Henry G. Gownes, Stamford, Conn., 3:17 p. m.; Vamarie, Naval Academy entry and scratch boat, 4:33 p. m.; and the Silvana, owned by K. B. Noble, Hartford, Conn., 7:14 p. m.

Last four to enter the bay, and the time they rounded Chesapeake Lightship, were Elda, 46-foot cutter skippered by Donald Patterson, Baltimore, 3:02 p. m.; Egret, owned by C. Porter Schutt, Greenville, Del., 3 p. m.; Starlight, owned by Richard Ritchie, New York, 9:36 a. m., and the Whistle Wing, owned by Hastings Harcourt, Rowayton, Conn., 3:33 p. m.

Annapolis Yacht Club officials, expecting all but the final finishers to arrive before morning, prepared to receive them throughout the night.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results June 27

International League
Jersey City 13, Baltimore 3.
Syracuse 6-2, Newark 4-0.
Buffalo 6-7, Montreal 2-5.
Toronto 10, Rochester 4.

American Association
Louisville 16, Toledo 5

Pacific Coast League
San Diego 4, Portland 0.
Oakland 2, San Francisco 1.
Seattle 3, Sacramento 0.
Los Angeles 15, Hollywood 13.

Texas League
Beaumont 11, Shreveport 1.
Houston 7, San Antonio 4.

Southern Association
Atlanta 8, Birmingham 4.
Memphis 9, Knoxville 2.
Nashville 7, Little Rock 2.

Eastern League
Wilkes-Barre 6, Hartford 3.
Scranton 7, Springfield 6.
Williamsport 5, Albany 1.
Elmira 5, Binghamton 0.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Zeke Bonura, Giants—Stretched his hitting streak to 11 straight games, with two-for-three against Phillies.

Frank McCormick and Paul Derringer, Reds—Former brought Reds out of slump with four straight hits and latter pitched 4-hit ball in beating Pirates 6-0.

Lon Warneke, Cardinals—Fought way out of a bad first inning to rack up ninth win of season, beating Chicago Cubs, 5-2.

Ted Lyons, White Sox—A four-hit job gave him his eighth straight win of the year as he stopped the Browns 11-2.

Elden Auker, Red Sox—Blanked the Washington Senators as the Sox pounded out 8-0 victory.

Bob Feller, Indians — Held Detroit Tigers to one hit as 55,305 saw Indians win first American League night game ever played in Cleveland.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Keeping House on the Rim of a Welsh Coal Field

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To This Wife of a Welsh Miner Homekeeping Is Not Easy

At 40 Her Husband Is 'on the Dole,' the Children Still Young. But Courage Flourishes Among Them

The Partner in the Home
Ninth of 12 Wednesday Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cardiff, Wales

The tram deposited me at Number 15 after an interminable ride up the narrow mining valley, so typical of the South Wales coal field. All the way, nothing but houses, row after row of them, mathematically straight, monotonously similar, blocks of 20 or 30 homes with one gray, slate roof! Almost at the foot of the back yards ran the murky river, heavy with coal refuse, and swollen with rain. At almost any moment now river ooze might be added to the coal dust that makes the life of the housewife an almost impossible grind. At the top of the street stands the pit-shaft, dominating the landscape as it does the lives of these thousands of miners. A grim reminder of a grim life!

Mrs. Evans was not expecting me, which gave me a few moments to look around. The house breathed out respectability. It showed a brave face to the world. Bright silk curtains, a few flowers in the window, even though they were artificial ones, revealed a striving after beauty.

The door opened slowly. "Good afternoon, Mrs. Evans. Do you remember me?"

"Of course I do! Well! Well! What a surprise. Come in! There's glad I am to see!"

Into the Homelike Kitchen

How thankful I was to be led past the cold, unused best parlor, into the warm, homely kitchen with its big, brightly burning fire. Mrs. Evans would forget her company manners here.

Mary Evans is a pale little woman in the late thirties, neatly but very simply dressed. She must have felt strange with quiet hands, for she immediately took up a pile of darning and set to work on it while we talked.

It was not hard to establish contact. We passed from common memories of chapel and of Sunday School Anniversaries to talk of the family. And then quite suddenly, as though to get it over, she burst out:

"You knew Jim had been out of work these two and a half years?"

"Jim! How did that happen?"

"Oh! The C—— pit closed down . . . working at a loss, I suppose, and over a thousand men were thrown out."

"But Jim will find something again, surely."

"Not very likely! He's over 40! Boys are cheaper, you know!"

This was a blow. Here was I setting out to talk to the wife of one of the best miners in the district, and a deacon of the chapel. Unemployed! "On the dole," as they say around here.

She Seemed to Feel Ashamed

That explained the change in Mary Evans's expression. She seemed to feel ashamed, as though somehow the fault was on them, after all.

"Is there no one working around here?" I asked.

"Very few indeed, and those that are, generally work only three or four days a week, especially since the bother with Italy over that Abyssinian affair."

"How is Jim taking it?"

"Oh! You get used to everything! He was dreadful at first! But my heart aches to see him. One thing I know, though! Little Emrys shan't stay here after he's 14, to be thrown on the scrap heap like his father. I'm packing him off to the Navy. It hurt me so the other day to hear him tell his little friends, and he's only nine, mind you, that he was going to do like his Dad, when he was big, go 'on the dole' and work in his garden."

"How is your eldest girl getting on?"

"Oh! She's doing well at the County School. She won a scholarship last year. But I don't know if I can keep her there much longer!"

"Don't you get help?"

"Yes, with uniform, books, and fees. But that's not all there is to find. And where's it all leading to? I can't keep the girl long enough for her to become a teacher or a nurse. It's impossible on our money to give her clothes, even, to make her feel like the others. And she knows it. She's turning against school already, and wants to earn to help me with the younger ones! I suppose I'll have to send her to service in a year or so or to a shop in Cardiff, where her Auntie lives."

"Oh, Mrs. Evans, she's so young to go away from home!"

"Yes, I know. But what can you do. If she stays at home, her father's 'dole' will be cut down correspondingly to the few shillings she gives us. That's what the Means Test does—puts between father and child. The girl will feel she's keeping the family. No, no! We don't want that!"

Suppressed Giggles

There was a scuffle in the narrow passage, and sounds of suppressed giggles. Then, two bright looking little girls poked their heads around the door, and seeing a stranger, vanished like small Jacks-in-the-Box. We both laughed heartily.

The "depression" had evidently not succeeded in quenching these little girls' fun. They were clearly the sunshine in that little home.

"It requires some scheming, I can tell you," went on Mrs. Evans, "to feed and clothe my lot. They have such hearty appetites. But the worst thing is boots. They grow out of them so fast!"

"Mrs. Evans, can there be any truth in the remark one so often hears, that men like Jim, with a large family, are better off 'on the dole,' and therefore do not want to work?"

Comparisons

"Well, now, I'll tell you exactly how it is, and you can judge for yourself. Jim brings home on the 'dole,' with allowances for wife and children, about £2.3.0. a week. When he was working he made from £2.15.0. to £3 a week minus four shillings or so "stoppages" for health insurance and so on. But that's not all. A man in work is entitled to a 'load' of coal for eight or nine shillings, while we have to pay the full market price 'on the dole.' It's hard to find the money in a cold winter. And we're used to big fires, you know. Luckily we have the garden, and get our vegetables that way.

"No, no," she said with fervor. "I wouldn't wish anyone to have this life."

"But at least you are saved the dirty work with a miner," I suggested, by way of consolation.

"I never minded that. My father was a miner and his before him, and so I'm used to it. It's only drying the pit clothes and getting the bath ready before the fire, after all! And with some of the pits there are pit-head baths for 6d. a week, and all the clothes dried too! Although Jim wouldn't go in for them, I'm afraid. He's too old-fashioned."

The Settlement

"Does Jim go to the 'Settlement' or the 'Unemployed Centers,' for handicraft instruction, or recreation?"

"No! I wish he would, instead of sitting in the corner. I go to cookery classes, and 'drama,' and I'm in the Women's Choir; and the children go for dancing and singing. It keeps them out of the 'Pictures' at any rate. Jim has a delight in wood-carving too. But he's ashamed to be with a lot of young fellows, he says. I'm glad he still sticks to chapel!"

"Can you really give the family enough to eat on a little over £2 a week?"

"I haven't got into debt so far, but it's a hard pull. Twelve shillings go for rent, and about 23 shillings for food. That doesn't leave much over for gas and coal and clothes, does it? Of course, we can only afford the plainest food."

"I can't think how you manage to get clothes at all."

"I'm handy with my needle, and can cut things down for the children, and then there's always 'the clubs' to fall back on."

"What's that?"

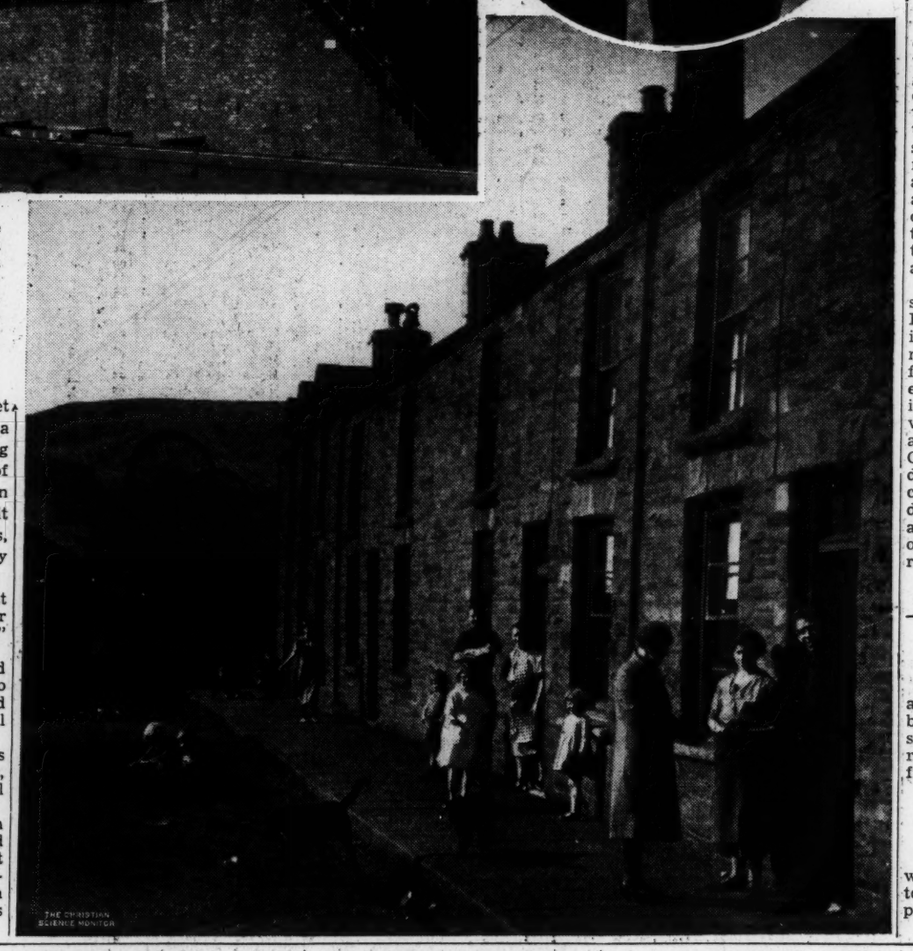
"Each shop almost has its 'club system.' It sends men round to get people to pay in a few shillings a week. Then they can begin getting the goods at once, although, of course, you pay more for them in the long run. Everyone does it round here, even the big stores, because there's so little ready money."

By this time Blodwen, the eldest girl, had come in to tell her mother that Mrs. Jones "down the road" wanted her at once.

"That'll be the new baby," said my hostess, preparing to be off to take over the neighbor's house and children as well as her own until her friend was about again.

We set off together, Mrs. Evans giving her daughter instructions, as she left, how to keep house until her return.

It was a happy thought that in this drab village there was abroad a spirit of good neighborliness that could not be smothered out by distress and unemployment but which flourished in the courageous hearts of the people. O. W.



J. Dixon-Scott; Topical; W. F. Lestrange

Above at left—A typical scene in the mining region of South Wales. Between shifts, the men returning to the mine and waiting at the lamp house. Right—A Welsh miner with his children. Below—Coal miners' houses. The pit-head machinery is at the end of the street.

Through the Editor's Window

Rainy Days

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever a gray-and-lavender day of rain modulates a stretch of golden sunshine I think what a blessing it brings us. Of course rainy days are particularly welcomed by our gardens and trees; but they have their worth for us, too.

Most of all, I think, they slow us down—and we usually need it. Bright sunny days with blue skies and soaring clouds lure us readily from one activity to another. Whether we are at resort, camp, country house, or in a city full of attractive shops and the welcoming homes of friends, it is on the bright days that we think of going forth, doing things, filling our hours so full that we are "on the go" every moment. Imperceptibly, therefore, over a stretch of sunny days—especially in summer—our tempo increases. But at last, happily for us, there comes a morning when the skies are overcast, the showers of dawn settle into steady rain, and we know that we might as well accept it as a day that is different.

Some people resist these lovely soft intervals of rain and cloud. Fear amounting almost to dread is sometimes harbored by a mother of young children, who feels that on such a day she must endure from children "cooped up" in a house too small for shrill voices, the same activities they are used to having outdoors. Others resist rainy days with a disappointment over having to change plans. So perhaps, in addition to slowing us all down to a quieter tempo, the rainy day offers a challenge to us to be more resourceful. Many a grown-up, looking back to childhood, can recall the sweetness of rainy days spent in quiet games, in "dressing up" out of old trunks, putting on a play in the barn, or making candy and reading stories. Here, then, for mothers, is opportunity, not woe! If there are children, are not plans and ideas for a "welcome rainy day" worth having in reserve. And for ourselves, are there not delightful things to do that we can save up, perhaps including an extra hour or more of study to be made available or a cozy time with a good book? And after this slowing down, this day of quieter thinking and gentler doing, are we not the better able to enjoy the bright and less challenging days that may follow?

Yes, rainy days can make us more thoughtful and better to live with. If they are the literal kind that we call weather, they can help us to store up our physical and mental energy, and deepen our resources. If they are the figurative kind that we call experience, they can remind us of the importance of "being" over mere "doing," turn us to richer thinking, and enable us to enjoy more intelligently, less superficially, the sunny days that will come.

"A wonderful day," said a man to me the other morning—and the skies were pouring a steady drizzle. Exactly so. A wonderful day! Not only do our gardens need it, but we also—we need it, too.

A Wednesday Column

Sleeveless Jumpers

Buy 'em, knit 'em, crochet 'em—a dozen or so sleeveless jumpers of bright-colored "fishnet." Screen star Wendy Barrie prefers lipstick red cotton netting, worn over a full-sleeved white shirtwaist frock.

Keeps Better

If vinegar is kept in a bottle with metal screw top, I dip the top in melted paraffin, and this prevents it from corroding.

Mrs. N. E. M., Kansas

There's little excuse for "letting your figure go" during warm weather when restraint can be had so comfortably and inexpensively in this lace "Lastex" PANTIE GIRDLE. Sizes 00-0-1 Tea Rose, White.

Ask your dealer or write

WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

** Tulip pattern by Rhode Island Lace Works, West Barrington, R. I.*

A Chat in Self-Styling

The Role of Textures in Building Our Wardrobe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Certain textures accomplish particular results in our wardrobes, and the problem of dressing smartly is made easier by learning what these results are. Rough, shaggy, and mannish fabrics, for instance, express informality, and are, therefore, appropriate for business, shopping, and daytimes in the country.

In summer, linen crash, crush-resistant linen, cotton tweeds, hopsacking, men's shirtings, men's tropical suitings and their tie silks are important informal fabrics. So far so good, but they must be harmonized with accessories that speak the same language. Hats of summer felts, of stitched fabrics, of rough straws are required, and shoes of rugged leathers such as buckskin, reverse-calf, and the reptiles, or, when these are too warm, of gabardine or heavy linen trimmed with such leathers. Linen, stitched fabric, and string gloves belong to the same family, while bags may take their cue from the shoes or strike out independently in cretonne, chintz, linen, or some fabric novelty.

Fabrics to wear at luncheons, matinées, late afternoon functions and daylight dinners should, on the other hand, be soft, smooth, and silky. The sheers, silk and rayon jersey, net, lace are the types. Sometimes, it is true, special fashions enter in and give prominence to materials not strictly logical with our theory, as is the case this season with gingham and piqué. These are now appropriate for all hours and functions, from beach playsuits to dance frocks, because that is the vogue. But with them we assemble in the afternoons and evenings fine straws, shoes of suède, kid or eyeletted linen, suède gloves and soft leather bags. The same materials are popular for summer evenings and here again we give them a different character by elaborating the weaves and textures of the little things that accompany them.

In fall and winter rough tweeds are smart for informal occasions. Men's woolen suitings and homespuns are in the same category. They need to be built up with felt hats in tailored style, with calf shoes, pigskin gloves, and bags of rugged leathers; and with long and heavily haired furs, such as raccoon, badger, beaver, nutria, wolf, lynx.

Winter afternoons introduce us to elegant, deep-piled fabrics, such as velvet, duvetyn, broadcloth, with which velvet, satin, or antelope hats are appropriate, doeskin and suède gloves, similar bags, and soft, elegant furs, such as Persian lamb, caracul, broadtail, mink, silver fox.

The modish silhouettes for evening determine the fabric textures from season to season, but they are always rich. Slipper satin, brocade velvet, lamé, moiré are characteristic and have heavy bodies, demanding sumptuous fabric bags, embroidered or jeweled, and fabric sandals so supple that they swathe the feet in gentle folds.

Thought given to expressive textures, harmonized throughout an ensemble, will cause many difficulties to dissolve, and women who have not formulated these rules in building up their costumes will find their problems suddenly clarified and their outfits smarter because of unified textures that tell the right story. I. C.

'Men, Too, Wear Clothes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Londoner allows himself more color for informal town wear than for business wear this season. Suitings comprise a blue chalk striped flannel, a fawn worsted, an exclusive cheviot in gray with red stripes, and lovat, blue, rust, fawn, and blue-gray cheviots. Choose bold shirts, ties, etc. with quiet suitings, and vice versa. Black or brown shoes can be worn with the suit. Gloves range from red tan goatskin, light tan grain with long black points to degrain in tan shade. The double-breasted jacket leads the way in informal gear this year.

For country and sports wear there is, of course, even more freedom in color and design, especially in accessories. Typical examples of suitings are lovat tweeds, glenurquhart checks (such as fawn with red overcheck, one in blue, another in gray with red checks), a houndstooth in brown and a gun-club check. Collar-attached shirts, etc. harmonize with suitings; with the lovats the color is lifted with a touch of maroon to the shirt and a maroon tie does duty.

Men's hats for every occasion vary from the Eden model for business to sports and informal purposes, including a silk hat and gray Ascot topper. Color rises more and more into headgear, especially in light greens and blues. The Eden style may be bought in black, brown, and blue. With the exception of toppers, all hats become light in weight. Sports hats with corded bands win much favor. A. Stanford Bridgland

Frederick Bradley

To Dress Up Your Summer Suit

A blouse like this will dress up your summer suit for those formal daytime engagements. It is of blue and white printed silk chiffon that falls in shirred fullness from a collarless yoke. The style is becoming to the mature figure. Note the graceful Scotch thistle and American goldenrod pattern of the fabric, which was designed by Eleanor Roosevelt II in compliment to the Queen of England. The full bishop sleeves are shirred at the shoulders and finished with deep fitted wristbands.

Delicious Salads for You

The Man of the House May Like to Toss One Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the coming of the really hot weather, we all relish the serving of a delicious cooling salad perhaps more than any other one food. In fact, most of us feel that a salad is all we could think of eating or, for that matter, preparing! So the clever housewife will not be caught napping, but well ahead of the "dog-days" of August will have on hand in her file a number of nourishing salad combinations and various dressings to give piquancy and artistry to the mixing of her salad. She should watch that she does not serve the same salad too frequently and that the variety offered is tempting enough to raise flagging appetites.

There are a few basic rules that should be observed in the making of a perfect salad. First of all, care should be taken in the preparation of the greens. These should be thoroughly washed, dried, and placed in a bag or closed container in the refrigerator to become well chilled before using. Too often the importance of this preparatory task is minimized or the housewife becomes careless and attempts to mix the salad with greens just washed or warm. This defeats at the outset the perfection she is striving for. The dressing will not cling properly to the wet leaves and who cares for a limp lettuce leaf on a hot day! So prepare your salad greens properly and you will be rewarded by the relish with which your family devours them.

Since salad bowls have returned to popularity, you may find that the man of the family may wish to toss and mix the salad for the family, particularly on Sunday evenings when friends are gathered together. Let him! Place the chilled salad bowl and all the necessary articles and implements on a large tray. Provide him with the best ingredients and let him vary the combinations to suit his ideas. Sometimes he may surprise you most pleasantly, for men have a flair for this sort of thing and are more adventurous than women with their flavor combinations!

A salad which is generally well liked and provides a good opportunity to use up leftover corn-on-the-cob, is

Green Corn and Celery Salad

Cut green corn off the cob, being careful not to cut any of the cob. To each cup of corn add a cup of celery cut fine; salt and pepper to taste. This may be mixed with either mayonnaise or French dressing. Serve on lettuce with strips of green pepper.

Another palatable combination of vegetables is in

Macedoine of Vegetables

Mix
1 cup celery
1 cup string beans
2 diced green peppers
2 chopped eggs
¾ cup boiled chopped chestnuts
1 cup beets
1 cup potato boiled and cubed
1 grated Bermuda onion
1 tablespoon chopped pimiento
½ cup chopped cabbage. Season with
Salt and
Pepper. Add either French dressing or mayonnaise as preferred. Serve on lettuce.

My Lady's Salad

This can be tossed in the salad bowl and consists of leaves of iceberg lettuce, wedges of peeled tomatoes, chopped celery and fresh diced pineapple. Sprinkle finely chopped parsley and diced pimiento over all and toss with a snappy French dressing.

Sallie Dykman

Kitchen Kinks

To prevent cheese from molding, when it is to be kept for a time, have you tried wrapping it in a cloth wrung out of vinegar?

When the crust of a pie browns too rapidly cover the pie with another pie plate. This will keep the direct heat off the crust and prevent it from burning before the filling is cooked. A. C. H.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 490,000
Previous day's sales 475,460
1939 volume to date 106,512,045
1938 volume to date 110,631,633

Market Prices Off Moderately In Quiet Session

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP) — Stock prices were marked down moderately in most groups today while the market weighed signs of another European crisis, centering about Danzig.

Some shares were down 1 to 2 points near the final hour but fractional losses were the rule. Mining shares sagged when the world price for silver dropped further and the U. S. Treasury cut its price for the imported metal 1½ cents to 38½ cents an ounce in face of uncertainty as to the final outcome of the silver-gold legislation in Congress.

Trading remained quiet, keeping to the previous pace of about 400,000 shares for a full session.

Outstanding on the retreat were U. S. Steel, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, Eastman, Westinghouse, Celanese, Douglas Aircraft, and Bethlehem.

Among the few gainers Owens Illinois was prominent. It climbed more than 2 points after 3,400 shares had changed hands at 60, then gave up part of the gain.

In the curb, small losses were recorded for Creole Petroleum, American Cynamid "B", and Lockheed. Cuneo Press dropped 2 at one time.

Bonds Prices Lower

With meager buying interest, the bond market back-tracked a little more today, with many corporate leaders losing fractions to around a point.

The trading urge again was under sharp restraint because of political conflict growing out of the Senate's action Monday against renewal of Presidential powers to devalue the dollar.

U. S. Governments were in step with the general trend, and near the final hour the most active Treasuries were down 5-32ds to 10-32ds.

Bonds of Interborough Rapid Transit and some other tractions recorded good gains on unification developments.

Lower were International Paper 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Studebaker 6s, Western Union 5s of '60, New York Central 5s, and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Italian and Polish issues were higher in contrast with heaviness in various South Americans.

Wheat Declines Wipe Out Earlier Gains

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Wheat prices fell as much as ½ cent a bushel late today and more than erased an earlier advance of nearly a cent. Closing prices were at the day's low levels.

Scattered offerings reversed the upward trend. Wet harvest complaints in the Southwest were confirmed by the weekly Government summary but it also indicated that spring wheat prospects improved during the past week.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ lower, July to ¾, September 71⅞-¾; corn ⅛-½ down, July 47¼-⅛, September 49-49⅛; oats ⅜ up to ⅜ down; soya beans ⅝-1¼ down; rye ⅝-⅞ down; lard unchanged to 8 cents lower.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos.	⅝	⅝	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	38½c	39¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
60 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
90 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
4 months	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%
5-6 months	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%

London Market

Short bills	12⅝	12⅝	⅝%
3 mos bills	12 6/7⅛	12 6/7⅛	⅜@⅝%
Bar gold	148s 6½d	148s 6d	140s 8½d
Bar silver	18⅛	18 1/2d	19⅛d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Oslo	2½
Richmond	1½	Paris	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Riga	4½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.68¼	4.68⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0265	.0265⅛	††
Belgium—belga	.1701	.1701	.1695
Swits'l'd—franc	.2255	.2255	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	§
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2411	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2981
Poland—sloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumanie—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0520	.0525	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2080
Peru—sol	.1725	.1725	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3675	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3499	.3499	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5326	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2897	.2900	*
Shanghai—dol	.1331	.1344	*
Sts Stlmnts dol	.5475	.5475	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.0031

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.1925†	.2015	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placer parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. †Nominal

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	1	59	59	59	−1½
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	−1¾
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	− ½
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jun26
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	− ⅛
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	13	49¼	48⅛	48⅛	− ⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun21
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun (.65g)	6	7½	7½	7½	
1¼	¾	Allegany Corp	3	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun26
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	6	6	6	
19	9	Alleg pr pf	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun24
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun23
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (.6)	5	164	164	164	−3¼
18⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills (.4g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun27
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	23	8¾	8¼	8¼	− ⅜
70	54½	Allied St pf (.5)	1	68	68	68	Jun20
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	20	33	32¼	32¼	−1¼
19¼	12¾	Alpha Cem (.2g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	8	65	64⅝	65	Jun27
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18	18	18	Jun27
32	16¾	Am Airlines	13	29⅜	27½	27½	−2⅛
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	12½	11½	11½	− ⅛
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5	5	5	− ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	3	39	38¼	38¼	− ¾
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	6	92½	92½	92½	−1
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅞	174	174⅞	
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	− ½
55	32	Am Car pf	3	38	36¾	38	Jun22
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	8	16¼	15¾	15⅝	− ⅞
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
124	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123	123	123	− ½
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun26
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun27
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14¾	14½	14½	− ½
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	18	17½	17½	− ⅞
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6½	6½	6½	− ½
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun15
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jun24
51	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	3	50¼	50	50¼	− ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun23
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ¾
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51	50	50	Jun26
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	Jun27
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
40½	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	11	30	30	30	Jun27
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	10	4¼	4	4	− ¼
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	37½	37½	37½	−1⅞
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	33	32	32	−1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	52	12¼	11¾	11¾	− ½
22¾	12⅝	Am Roll Mill	8	13	12¾	12¾	− ½
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	54	53½	53½	−1
15⅜	11⅝	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun23
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	12	12	12	− ⅜
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	15	41	40½	40½	−1⅜
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139½	139	139½	Jun27
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜	Jun27
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	15	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	−1⅛
13½	8¼	Am Stores	5	11¼	11	11	− ½
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	11	11	11	
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	17	17	17	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jun26
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	12	160½	159	159	−1
87⅓	73	Am Tobacco (5)	8	81¾	81	81	− ¾
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	17	84	83¼	83½	+ ⅛
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Jun26
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	3	9	9	9	− ⅜
93½	78	Am-W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32½	32½	32½	−2
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	32	23½	22¾	22¾	− ¾
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	−1⅜
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	13	24	23	23	−1
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10	10	10	Jun17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun26
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	+1
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	11	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	37	37	37	−1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (1⅔g)	15	37½	35¾	35¾	−2⅛
13	9¼	Arnold C (½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun26
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	7	6¾	6¾	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	7	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jun27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun20
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun22
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	31	27	25½	25½	−1¾
71	51⅞	Atch T & SF pf	2	58½	53½	58½	−2½
30¼	15	Atl Coast Line	3	16½	16½	16½	− ½
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun19
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun22
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	15	8	8	8	
47¾	48⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45⅞	45¾	45¾	− ¼
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	51½	51½	51½	− ⅜
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
4⅝	2	Auburn Auto	3	2	2	2	Jun24
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun23
8⅞	3⅞	Aviation Corp	86	4	4	4	

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	25	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	− ¾
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun21
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	Jun27
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	− ⅜
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	14	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	20¾	20½	20¼	− ½
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
102⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jun22
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	+1
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	27	22¾	21½	21½	−1
21¼	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	8	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	5	52⅝	52½	52½	
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	+1¼
80	51⅜	Beth Steel	39	55	52½	52½	−2⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5½ pf (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun27
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	9¾	9½	9½	− ⅜
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	15	20¾	19⅝	19¼	−1⅝
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(⅓g)	4	21⅛	21	21	Jun26
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	20½	20½	20½	− ⅝
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	20	21	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	15	23	22½	22½	− ⅜
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	26	26	26	− ¾
5⅝	2⅝	Brew Cp A (.30g)	3	6¾	6¼	6¾	− ¼
17⅜	8½	Bridgeport Br	1	9¾	9½	9½	− ⅜
15⅞	8¼	Briggs Mfg (⅓g)	14	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅝
31⅞	16¼	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	
40	31	Bristol M (2.40)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
50	41¾	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
5	2	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	7	9½	9	9	− ⅜
10½	5⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	49	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅝
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-M Tr pf	16	41	39	39½	− ½
43½	27	Bkly Un Gas ¼g	21	22	21⅛	21⅜	− ⅞
24⅜	13⅜	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun23
36	31⅛	Bruns-Bal (½g)	12	14¼	14	14	− ¼
15¼	9⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅜
13½	7	Budd Mfg	12	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	7	4	4	4	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	18	18	18	
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	− ¼
15⅜	11⅛	Burling Mills (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
18¾	11¼	Burr Add (.20g)	14	12⅜	12	12⅛	− ⅜
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
72½	50	Butler Br (.15g)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jun27
30	23	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun27
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	21	10	9	9	− ½
17⅞	11½	Byron Jatk (1)	1	13	13	13	

C

20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	12	19	18¾	18¾	− ½
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Jun26
2⅞	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
8¾	5	Calumet & Hec	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	5	10⅜	10	10	− ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	10	17	15½	15½	− ⅝
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	6	4¼	4	4	− ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun21
7¾	4⅛	Capital Ad A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun27
35	16¾	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15	15	15	Jun26
20½	13¼	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
94½	68	Case (J I)Co(3e)	1	75	75	75	−1½
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	7	43¼	42	42	−1⅜
107½	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jun23
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	76	22½	21⅜	21⅜	−1⅛
19½	10	Celotex Corp	3	11½	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20	20	20	Jun27
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3	2¾	2¾	− ⅜
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun27
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	14	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	−1¾
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ Pap & F	3	18½	18½	18½	Jun26
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	− ¼
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	10	32¼	31¾	31⅞	− ⅜
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	20½	20½	20½	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun21
1	⅛	Chi & N West	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	
3½	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun27
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	
2½	1¾	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	12⅜	12⅜	12½	− ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun22
48½	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun22
Chi Rock Is & P			1	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
68½	52	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
38⅜	21⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
109¾	90	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun27
14⅜	10	Chick Cpt Oil	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅜
13⅛	7	Childs Co	3	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	123	70	67¾	68	−2⅜
14⅜	9	City I & F (.60g)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jun22
28	15	Clark Equip(2½g)	2	18	17½	17½	− ½
29½	20¼	Clev Graph B(1)	2	23¼	23	23	− ¾
60¼	36½	Climax Mol(1.20)	4	39	38	38	−1¾
31⅜	21¼	Cluett Peab(1½g)	10	30½	29¼	29¼	−1
17¼	16¼	Co-Cola Int'l (2)	1	125	125	125	− ½
133	118	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Jun22
82	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Jun22
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅔)	40	15⅝	15	15	− ⅛
106	101½	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jun27
36¼	20¼	Colling & A(½g)	2	27⅛	26	26	− ⅛
23⅜	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun24
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	5	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jun26
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	87	87	87	Jun27
18⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2⅛ ex)	1	9	9	9	− ⅛
35	23⅜	Colo Pic pf (2¼)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 9
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	2	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅜
57	36¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	− ½
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	Jun21
66	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	50	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
110½	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun21
13¾	9¾	Coml Solvents	19	10	9¾	9¾	
11	8	Com'th & South	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
7	4⅝	Davega St (.15g)	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	Jun26
17½	16	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun22
8⅞	4⅝	Davison Chem	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun27
24	15¾	Deere & Co	11	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅝
26½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	1	26⅞	26¾	26¾	Jun27
16⅝	11¼	Deisel WG (½g)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	−1
25¼	12⅝	Del & Hudson	5	15	14⅝	14⅝	−1¼
8¼	4	Del Lack & West	2	4¾	4½	4½	− ¼
1½	⅝	Den&Rio GW pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. C. University Head Favors 32½c Wage Minimum

ATLANTA (AP)—A proposed 32½-cent-an-hour wage minimum for the textile industry was advocated by President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina as a step toward "a more productive and nobler South and the making of a finer America."

Testifying at a hearing before Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, the college president said that while a majority of southern mills might oppose the proposed minimum, he felt sure many of them favored it.

Mr. Graham said he favored the textile wage minimum as part of a national government plan to raise the wage minima for all industries.

Aid to Small Mills

If this were done, he asserted, small, sub-marginal mills which might be cripped by a higher wage scale would have a better chance for a comeback because increased wages would elevate the standard of living, increase purchasing power and build a wider market.

Tyre Taylor, attorney for mills opposing the minimum scale, asked Mr. Graham what effect the wage hike would have on the farmer. Mr. Graham replied:

"As we add up all of these higher wage standards all over the country, the farmer will have better markets and more money to pay, for instance, for that 10 per cent increase in price of overalls that higher textile wages might bring."

Emil Rieve of Philadelphia, general president of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), told Mr. Andrews the textile industry and its workers would be better served with a 40-cent-an-hour minimum wage rather than a 32½-cent one.

He urged, however, immediate approval without any regional differentials of the 32½-cent minimum hourly wage recommended to Mr. Andrews by a majority of the textile industry committee.

Mr. Rieve asserted the 40-cent minimum would not result in any substantial curtailment of employment, although under it some "extremely low-wage obsolescent mills" might be forced out of business.

But their business, he contended, would be "immediately snapped up by their competitors with no net decrease in employment."

The union president termed the 32½-cent minimum "a moderate recommendation," and said it would not result "in the extension of even those so-called 'marginal' mills which—at best—are a highly questionable social asset."

In arguing the 32½-cent minimum would not adversely affect employment, but, on the contrary, would increase it, Mr. Rieve asserted:

"The minimum will have little effect on any section other than the South, and will by no means affect all of the mills there.

South Can Pay Minimum

"The southern mills have demonstrated they can pay this minimum for as recently as 1937 the prevailing southern minimum was 35 cents an hour.

"Technological advances since 1935—improvement of machinery and production methods—more than justify the proposed minimum.

"The industry demonstrated under the NRA it can absorb the proposed minimum.

"Whatever price increases may result in cotton goods will not have any effect on consumer demand.

"Even with adoption of the minimum the South will still have a 6.4 cents an hour lower average wage than the North.

"The cost of living has increased 14 per cent since a 30 cents an hour minimum wage was prescribed for the South by the NRA, and the proposed 32½ cent minimum 'falls far short of providing adequate living conditions for the workers.'"

Turning to the question of "obsolescence" in textile plants, Mr. Rieve said this term was often "conveniently used not to describe out-dated equipment but to mask managerial inefficiency."

"I am firmly of the opinion that if a 32½ cent minimum wage becomes effective," Mr. Rieve declared, "mill operators who now find it easier to pay low wages than to revise an antiquated factory and sales technique will rapidly discover it possible to continue to do business at a profit by simple revisions in these techniques without any additional investment in mill equipment."

The union official said contrary to common opinion all of "these hypothetical marginal mills are not in the South."

Southern Mills Newer

He quoted statistics which he said showed as a whole that southern mills "are of more recent construction and contain more modern machinery than those in the North."

Mr. Rieve charged that many mills, which had been using low wages as an excuse in meeting competition, had instead been putting money into "high dividends and fat executive salaries" rather than plant improvements.

The witness asserted textile wages were lower than other industrial wages in the South, and, taking Alabama as an example, said the textile wage average there was 34.8 cents an hour and for all other manufacturing industries, 55 cents.

He termed farm wages in the South "deplorably low" and contended an increase in textile wages would contribute to farmers' prosperity through expanded markets.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 3⅜s '43-40 June	103.17	103.15	103.17
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	105.21	105.21	105.21
1 2¾s '47-45	109.23	109.23	109.23
1 3s '48-46	111.18	111.18	111.18
1 3¼s '49-46	112.7	112.7	112.7
1 2⅛s'48	108.28	108.28	108.28
21 2⅛s'53-49	106.27	106.21	106.21
10 2⅛s '52-50	106.23	106.23	106.23
5 2¼s '54-51	108.24	108.24	108.24
2 3s '55-51	111.27	111.27	111.27
10 2¾s '59-56	108	108	108
5 2¾s '63-58	107.18	107.18	107.18
1 2¾s '65-60	107.14	107.14	107.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '58-42	105.29	105.29	105.29

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	100.6	100.6	100.6
13 1½s '47-45	102.6	102.6	102.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	106	106	106
27 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	108⅜	106½	108½
5 Allied Strs 4½s'51	94½	94	94
14 Allegh Val 4s'42	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Alleghany 5s'50 st	26	26	26
2 Allegh & West 4s'98	52	52	52
1 Alleghany cv 5s'49	65½	65½	65½
1 Am Int 5½s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	62¾	61½	61½
2 Am T&ET 3¼s'56	109½	109¼	109½
11 Am T&ET 5½s'43	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
3 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109¾	109½	109½
2 Am W W & E 6s'75	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Arm Del 4s '57	99	99	99
12 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	100
37 At&SF 4s '95	110⅞	110½	110½
6 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	93¼	83¼	93¼
11 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	102½	102½	102½
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82	82	82
2 A C Line 4½s '64	59	59	59
2 A C Line 5s '45	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40½	40½	40½
11 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	32⅜	32½	32⅜
7 Atl Refin 3s '53	105	105	105
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	19	19	19
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19	19	19
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	53	53	53
2 B&O 5s '96 F	17½	17½	17½
6 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	17½	17½	17½
6 B&O cv 4½s '60	10½	10⅜	10⅜
4 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10	10	10
6 B&O 1st 4s '48	53½	53	53
5 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	49	49	49
1 B&O 4s T C '59	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	105½	105½	105½
1 Beth Steel 4¼s '60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
18 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104¼	104	104
42 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¾	100½	100½
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	31¾	31¼	31¼
12 Boston & Me 5s '55	32½	32	32
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110	110	110
109 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79¼	77	77
9 BklyQnC&SBcn 5s '41	37½	37	37
1 BklyNnEllst5s'50	85	84⅜	85
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112	112	112
12 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	94½	94¼	94¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103½	103½	103½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	31½	31½	31½
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
9 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101⅜	100¾	101
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1 Can Pac 5s '54	93	93	93
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	86¼	86	86
16 Can Pac 4s perp	74	74	74
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	91	91	91
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3	3	3
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104	104	104
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	45½	45⅛	45⅛
30 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68	68	68
2 Ch & O 4½s '92	125¾	125¾	125¾
6 C & O cv 4½s '98 D	99½	99½	99½
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8¼	8¼	8¼
20 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	94½	94¼	94½
4 C B & Q 4½s '77	88½	87½	87½
33 C B & Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
16 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	100½	100⅛	100½
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	16¾	16¾
16 Chi Gt West 4s '59	18½	18	18
5 Chi & L 5s '66	31½	31½	31½
28 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
4 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6½	6½	6½
28 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	24½	24½	24½
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89C	23⅞	23½	23½
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	23⅞	23½	23½
3 CM&SP gen 4s'89	23¼	23¼	23¼
9 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13¼	12½	12½
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Chi & NW 4s'87	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Chi & NW 4s'87st	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
5 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6	6	6
3 CRI⅞P rfg 4s'34ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
25 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	63⅜	62½	62½
1 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	50½	50½	50½
4 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
7 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	106	106	106
2 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	92	92	92
9 Childs Co 5s'43	73¾	73	73
4 Clev UDn Term 5½s'72	90	89¾	89¾
5 Clev Term 4s '73	84	84	84
1 Col & So 4½s '80	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	109¾	110
50 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	117½	117	117
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	107½	107½	107½
14 Con Edis 6½s '43	106½	106¼	106¼
10 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
20 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108	108	108
26 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cuba No Rv 5½s '42	34	34	34
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 Del&Hud rfe 4s '43	55¼	54¼	54¼
8 D & R G 4s '36	9	8¾	8¾
29 D & R G West 5s '78	5¼	5	5
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	102	102	102
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	105	105	105
17 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109⅝	109½	109⅝
4 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	9⅛	9	9
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16¾	16¾	16¾
18 Erie cv 4s '53 A	13¼	13	13
3 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	105	105	105
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	105	105	105
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63	62⅝	62⅝
21 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104	103⅞	104
5 Goodrich 6s '45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Goth Stlc Ho 5s '46	84	83⅝	83⅝
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	95	95	95
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81	81	81
38 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96	94⅞	95½
5 G Bay & W deb B	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 Gulf St Util 4s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Hocking V 4½s '99	121½	121½	121½
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	72⅜	72½	72½
15 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
13 Hud & Man rfg 8s57	48	47⅜	47¾
26 Hud&Han inc 5s '57	14	13¾	13¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	48½	48¼	48¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43¾	43¾	43¾
6 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	98½	96	96
7 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
48 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58¾	57½	58¼
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33¾	32½	33½
24 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	59	59	59
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	80	80	80
10 Int Agric 5s '42 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Int Ot Nor 6s 1652	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7 Int Gt Nor 1ht6s52	11⅝	11½	11½
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s44	85⅛	84⅜	84⅜
1 Int Paper 5s '47	56	56	56
1 Int Paper 5s '47 A	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	83½	83	83
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
7 Int T&T 5s '55	65½	65	65
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	25	25	25
5 K C South 5s '50	68½	68½	68½
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Keith (BF) 6s '46	100	99⅞	99⅞
7 Kresge Found 3½s47	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56	55¼	55¼
3 LC&MS 3½s '97	86½	86½	86½
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	26½	26⅛	26½
5 Leh & N Ens 4s '65A	88¼	88	88¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	30	30	30
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Lion Oil ref cf 4½s 52	97	97	97
2 Loews 3½s 46	103	102¾	103¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	86¼	86	86
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	128¼	128¼	128¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
61 Louis&N un 4s 40	100¾	100½	100½
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	80	80	80
1 Lou Gas & El 4s 45	102	102	102
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	29	29	29
149 Manhat Ry 4s 90	59	56½	57
11 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	56½	54¼	54¼
15 Mich Cons Gas 4s 63	101⅜	101	101¼
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34	33½	33½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	15¼	15	15
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	15¼	15	15
1 Mob & O 4½s 77	25	25	25
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	108	108	108
22 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35½	35½	35½
4 MorEssex3½s2000	40½	40	40
2 Mount St T&T 3¼s68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Nausau El 4s 51	43½	43½	43½
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s51ww	105⅜	-05½	105½
2 NtRyMex 4½s57asd	9	9	9
9 Nat Steel 3s 65	102½	102⅜	102½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107½	107½	107½
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	68	67¾	68
5 NO Tex & M 4½s 46	30	30	30
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52½	51⅞	51⅞
6 NYC 4½s' 2013 A	47	46¾	46¾
11 NYC cn 4s'98	55½	54¾	54¾
14 NYC 3¾s'46	75½	75	75
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	47	46½	46½
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	78	78	78
9 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	61	60¾	61
4 NYCh&StL 5½s'74tA	55¾	55	55
22 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	46¾	46	46
7 N Y Ch&StL 3½s'47	81⅜	81½	81½
2 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 NY Dock Co 4s'51	50½	50½	50½
2 NY Edis 3¼s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s'66	111	110¾	111
10 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	52½	52	52½
8 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	13½	13½	13½
12 NYNH&H 4½s'67	13¾	12¾	13⅜
1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	6½	6½	6½
11 NY Steam 3½s'63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY S&W Term 5s'43	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
3 NY Tel 4½s'39	101	13-32	101

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Niagara Ch cv 5½s'50	100	99¾	99¾
5 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Norf && W 4s'96	123	123	123
2 Nor Am Co 4s'39	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	105	105	105
10 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105	104⅞	105
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55	54	54
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43¾	43½	43½
1 Nor Pac 4s'97	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅛	42	42
2 Nor Sta Pw 3½s'67	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108½	108½	108½
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd5s46	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
1 Or-WashRR&N4s61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111	110¾	111
43 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112¼	112	112
1 Pac T&T 3½s '66B	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pac T&T 3¾s66C	110¼	110¼	110¼
21 Para Pict cv 3¼s47	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	53	53	53
2 Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
3 Penn-Dix & N 4½s '41A	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106	105⅞	106
44 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 Pen RR 4½s 'deb 70	83½	83½	83½
4 Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	95½	95	95
1 Pen RR 4¾s '84E	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
16 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88½	88	88
33 Pen RR 3½s '52	81	80½	80½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	62¼	62¼	62¼
13 Phelps Dodge 3½s52	109¾	109	109
8 Phila Co 5s '67	105	104⅞	104⅞
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110	110
5 Ph ReadC&Icv6s49	3⅝	3½	3⅝
6 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109⅜	108¼	108½
7 PCC & StL24½s '77	98	97¾	98
25 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	73	72⅝	72¾
12 Postal Tel&C 5s 53½	14¼	14	14
3 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¼	104	104¼
28 Radio Keith 6s 41½	67¼	66½	67¼
14 Readg 4½s 97 A	70⅜	70	70
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	56½	56½	56½
13 Rem Rand 4¼s 56	54	103⅞	54½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Republic Steel 4½s61	90¾	90¼	90¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s56	92¼	92	92
7 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	32	32	32
8 Rit Ark & La4½s34§†	9¼	9	9
3 StLIM&s&R&G 33§†	59½	59½	59½
5 St L S F 4½s 78†	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
12 St L S F 4s 50 A	8	8	8
3 St L SW rfg 5s 90	10	10	10
4 St L SW 1st 4s 89	61½	61¼	61½
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	50	50	50
4 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
19 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5⅜	5	5⅜
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9	9	9
1 Sea A L Ref 4s'59	4	4	4
8 Sea All Fla 6s'35A ct	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Shell Un 3½s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Silesian-Am 7s'41	70	70	70
3 Skelly Oil cv 5½ '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 So Cal Gas 4s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 So Col Pow 6s'47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15 Sou Pac 4½s'81	41¼	40¾	40¾
18 So Pac 4½s'69	41¾	41	41
3 So Pac rfg 4s'55	63	62½	62½
5 So Pac clt 4s'49	44	43¼	43¼
4 So Pac 3¾s'46	54⅝	54½	54½
22 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	45⅞	45	45
5 So Pac SPCo 4¼s'50	82⅛	82	82
21 South Ry 6½s'56	73½	72⅞	73
7 South Ry gen 6s'56	68¼	68	68
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	84	83¾	83¾
19 South Ry gen 4s'56	52½	52	52
1 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	108	108	108
2 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	106¼	106	106
4 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Studebaker cv 6s'45	83	82	83
3 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	100	100	100
7 T RR A St L 4s'53	109⅛	109	109⅛
3 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103	103	103
5 Tex Corp 3s '59	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Third Ave av 5s'60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Third Ave 4s '60	43½	43½	43½
3 TideWatAssoA3½s'52	106	106	106
1 Tol & Ohi Cn 3¾s'80	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Toronto H&Bf 4s'46	98½	98½	98½
5 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107¾	107½	107½
36 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	114⅜	114⅛	114⅛
10 Un Pac 3½s '70	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
9 Unit Drug 5s '53	79	79	79
3 Un Rys St L 4s'34	30	30	30
4 US Steel 3¼s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Utah Lt & Tr 5s '44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
11 Utah P & L 5s '44	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Util P & L 5½s'47	72½	72½	72½
1 Util P & L 5s '59	72	72	72
1 Vanadium 5s '41	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Ver C Pa 4½s asd '34	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	109	108¾	109
12 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	109⅛	109	109⅛
9 Wabash 1st 5s '39	38⅞	38½	38½
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	16½	16½	16½
6 Wabash 4½s '78 C	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Walwrth 4s '55	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	40	40	40
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	127¾	127¾	127¾
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Westn Md 5½s '77 A	89½	89½	89½
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	15½	15½	15½
1 Western Un 5s '51	64	64	64
5 Western Un 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Western Un 4½s '50	60½	60¼	60½
5 Wh & L E 4s '49	114	114	114
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Wilson & Co 4s '55	105	105	105
6 Youngst S & T 4s '61	106	105⅞	106
27 Youngst S & T 4s '48	103½	103	103

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P&P5s'53	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
4 Argentine 4s '7 Feb	79	79	79
3 Argentine 4s '7 Ap	79	79	79
10 Argentine 4½s '48	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Argentine 4½s '71	88	87⅞	88
5 Australia 5s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Australia 5s '57	98½	98½	98½
4 Australia 4½s '56	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Belgium 7s '55	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	21	21	21
1 BerlCity6½s'51	28	28	28
13 Brazil 6½s '26-57	15½	14¾	14¾
16 Brazil 6½s '27-57	15	14¾	14¾
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	14½	14¼	14¼
1 Brisbane 5s '58	92	92	92
14 Buen A 4½s 43¾s '77	54½	54¼	54¼
1 Buen A 4½ 43¾s '75	57	57	57
7 Canada 5s '52	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
10 Canada 4s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
9 Canada 3¼s '61	104⅞	104½	104½
2 Canada 3s '67	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Canada 2½s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	26¾	26¼	26¼
43 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	26⅜	26¼	26¼
5

Commerce and Finance

Administration Help to Mexico in Offing If Silver Buying Ends

Business and Industry

Record Surplus Of U. S. Cotton, 14,250,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that world consumption of American cotton during the marketing year ending August 1 was expected to total 11,250,000 bales, compared with 10,900,000 in the previous season.

This consumption figure would leave, the bureau said, a world surplus of 14,250,000 bales of American cotton when the new crop starts moving to market in August. This surplus, of which the Government holds 11,300,000 bales under price-pegging loans to growers, would be the largest on record.

The surplus of foreign cotton on August 1 was predicted at between 8,000,000 and 8,250,000 bales, compared with 8,900,000 a year earlier.

The bureau estimated domestic consumption of American cotton this season at 6,400,000 bales and foreign consumption at 4,500,000 bales.

World consumption of American cotton was slightly larger than a year ago despite the fact that exports have been running 41 per cent below the 1938 season and at the lowest level in 60 years. Many foreign users have been taking supplies from reserve stocks, thereby reducing the latter from 2,250,000 bales a year ago to an estimated 1,250,000 bales on Aug. 1.

The bureau said world consumption of foreign cotton this season was expected to total 16,700,000 bales, the second largest in history and 38 per cent greater than the average amount consumed annually during the 1927-38 period.

Commenting on the cotton situation, the bureau said:

"A combination of factors has raised domestic prices of spot cotton to the highest figure since August, 1937. Factors include the exceptionally small stock of 'free' American cotton, relatively high domestic and foreign mill consumption, improved domestic sales of cotton textiles, somewhat unfavorable weather conditions, and increased prospects for an export subsidy."

By "free" cotton the bureau meant cotton not pledged as collateral for Government loans to farmers.

New Shell Director

Wide World

Lewis E. Pierson

Elected a director of the Shell Union Oil Corporation to succeed Gayer Dominick who resigned. Mr. Pierson is honorary chairman of the Irving Trust Company

Mexico May Need Aid Due to Senate Action on Silver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—The political stability of Mexico and its strategic position as leader of the left or anti-fascist column in Latin American diplomacy was hanging in part by a silver thread today.

Should the Senate's failure to renew foreign silver purchases be endorsed by the House, a number of measures would be invoked by the Administration here to cushion the shock on Mexico and on China as well, but there is no disposition to deny that the shock would be substantial. With the Cardenas Administration facing its first big election test, conservative opposition forces becoming steadily bolder, and the Mexican Government facing the loss of important silver taxes in addition to the oil taxes which were lost with the expropriations, Mexico will be in great need of assistance.

Methods of Assistance

This assistance could take several forms, urged on by the concern of the State Department, lest Mexico be driven further into barter trade with the Axis or even into a Rightist revolution. There are loans available under the amounts outstanding under control of the Export-Import Bank.

The oil controversy might be forced to a solution, so that renewed taxes could help to replace the sums lost in silver taxes. Or the Treasury might extend every assistance to the Mexican Government in supporting a tightened currency control system to support the peso, so as to head off a deliberate trouble-provoking devaluation by the Cardenas regime.

As to China, it is understood here that, with dollar and pound loans, the accumulation of gold stocks in addition to the traditional silver, and various more technical and astute means of stabilization, the Chinese Government would manage to weather the storm successfully.

Figures are not available here as to the percentage relation which taxes on silver bear to the total Mexican budget, but it is understood to be substantial, and was sharply increased following the loss of revenue from the expropriated oil properties as a means of offsetting that loss.

Silver Important Export

Silver, in a word, is important as a taxable export and a producer of foreign exchange rather than as a monetary metal in Mexico's case. In losing it, therefore, Mexico would act as if any export industry were gravely damaged.

Exchange control might be extended. Devaluation might deliberately be permitted as an offsetting bounty to exports. Happily, the Mexican budget is in what is considered to be an admirable state of relative strength, so that any necessary measures would not have to be desperate in the last degree.

In any event, it was not expected either in Washington or Mexico City that this benefit to foreign relations from the silver purchases could indefinitely continue. The purchases were passed by Congress originally over the strong antagonism of the Treasury, and the yield in terms of State Department foreign policy was only incidental—and at substantial monetary cost. Mexico would have been compelled to readjust itself eventually.

The only question—which is causing anxious hours at the State Department today—is whether the burden of readjustment could be withstood at such a critical period in Mexican internal and foreign affairs, with the Presidential elections and the Mexican budget and the oil expropriation issues hanging fire.

Street Feels Broker Bank Cost Would Exceed Possible Worth

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Naturally SEC Chairman Jerome Frank's speech on Friday night, advocating a broker bank, has set all Wall Street talking.

The idea is to set up a bank here—and presumably one in each financial center—to carry the cash and securities of brokers' customers.

It is, and it isn't true, that brokers do a banking business. The Federal Reserve bulletin carries figures regularly on "customers' free credit balances," which currently run between $225,000,000 and $250,000,000. Customers send in cash, expecting to use it shortly to buy securities; or they sell securities, and leave the cash, expecting to buy some more when they think the time is ripe.

Brokers Not Bankers

The Banking Act of 1933 forbade brokers doing a banking business. But it does not necessarily follow that when a broker keeps these temporary balances he is a banker. He doesn't solicit deposits nor pay interest on them nor keep them indefinitely. He doesn't invest them but redeposits them with a real bank.

Seven leading law firms a few years ago advised that such redeposits of customers' free balances should be "segregated," so that they would be earmarked for the customers; for under the complicated laws affecting brokerage insolvency, the customer with such a "free credit balance" would be merely one more general creditor. The brokers segregate by getting an "offset pledge" from the bank, i. e., a pledge that these particular funds will be set off and not counted as the broker's assets if he goes broke.

The Commodity Exchange Act requires such segregation by law, not only of free customers' cash but of excess commodity margins; but in case of stock trading, segregation of customers' free cash balances is done only under a Wall Street legal opinion. In fact a good many houses don't bother.

It isn't much protection. If a dishonest broker were in a real jam, he could merely tear up the offset pledge and use the customer's funds. The bank wouldn't know the difference, nor the customer. It is a mechanical nuisance. But it is also a slight shield against temptation.

Broker a Mere Go-Between

However, the SEC is far more ambitious. It wants a special bank to handle all the customers' cash and securities. It is done that way in Amsterdam, and somewhat that way in Berlin by the Kassenverein. The broker would then be something like a real esate broker—a mere go-between.

Stockbrokers now do more for the customer than does the real estate broker, for several reasons. Real esate isn't liquid, can't be kept round an office, and isn't bought and sold in a day. The stockbrokers' handling of the customer's cash and securities is a convenience.

It is such a convenience that customers are willing to take the risks which the SEC wants to spare them. Otherwise they could simply put the SEC's plan virtually into effect for themselves by operating through a custodian account at a bank here. The bank would keep their cash and securities, place their buy and sell orders, clip coupons and cash dividends, and do all the other services the broker now does. The bank would charge them a fairly stiff fee, much more than the broker; but of course such a fee would have to be imposed on them, directly or like a hidden tax, if the proposed brokers' bank were set up.

Broker Bank Inconvenient

Customers don't worry about broker dishonesty or insolvency. After the Whitney crash the hearings brought out in cold print the fact that 40 or 50 per cent of the brokers don't even segregate their stocktrading customers' free cash balances. Officials worried over the possible withdrawals that might result from this publicity, but they were negligible. There had been substantial withdrawals just after the Whitney incident, of which a good part came back. The current figure is not far below the pre-Whitney total.

Operation of the proposed broker bank would be very inconvenient for customers, so much so as probably to curb a good deal of speculation and in-and-out trading. The SEC probably wouldn't mind that.

The customer couldn't watch the tape and put in and take out cash and securities in the same place. If uptown he no longer could use the convenient facilites of uptown brokerage offices; if out of town he couldn't answer margin calls quickly by bringing in a check to the branch office—unless the broker-bank set up as many branches as the brokers have. Brokers' operations would be slowed and cost increased by dealings through and with the broker bank.

The SEC's purpose, however, is to give the customer a protection which he evidently doesn't find as valuable as his convenience.

Customer Well Protected

The stock answer here is that he is already well protected. Over the years, about 1-20th the proportion of brokers fail as of state- and federally-examined banks. The Stock Exchange spends perhaps $250,000 a year on examining its members. It was a tightening up of the examinations which caught Whitney. Since then the examinations are even more rigorous—one "long form" and three "short forms" a year, with an independent audit once a year (which incidentally isn't much use).

Moreover in the last year the Exchange has ordered members to make their financial statements available to any customer. Capital requirements for member firms were lifted 25 per cent April 1, on top of various technicalities in the reckoning of net capital which had already raised them since last summer by perhaps 25 per cent. The Exchange has tightened its rules on free securities and securities representing excess margin, which must always be segregated, i. e. placed in "safe keeping." Effective next month, partners may no longer trade on margin with their own firms. The Exchange is preparing to segregate underwriting by means of affiliates.

Chairman Douglas first sprung the broker-bank idea last year at the dinner to Carl Conway. He said, "I should like to offer a suggestion, and it is no more than that." Then the Exchange revived a plan which the Old Guard had under consideration since 1929, for a centralized machinery (Security Deposit Trust Company) to handle Street securities. The purpose of this, however, was economy, not customer protection.

Feasible, Not Economical

The Exchange paid Haskins & Sells to look into it. They looked so hard they even went to Berlin to see how it worked there. The meat of their report has just been released. It is that the plan is feasible, but not economical except for a trading volume of 2,000,000 shares a day or more. It runs now around 500,000 shares, and last year's average for full trading days was 1,066,623.

The Security Deposit Trust Company idea is now twice dead; once by Haskins & Sells' report, once by Chairman Frank's rejection last Friday.

The broker-bank plan is still inchoate. Nobody knows just what the SEC has in mind. But the Street is almost to a man convinced that either it won't protect the customer or if it does it will greatly inconvenience him.

One sardonic comment is heard in many quarters. Chairman Frank practically said 'Set up such a bank, or else you will have SEC examination of brokers.' The comment is, 'Let's have the SEC examinations. If they think they can do better than the Stock Exchange, or even than the state and national bank examiners in preventing insolvencies, fine!"

Another broker comment is "One more reason for switching to the chicken-farming business."

Fletcher Urges Equal Subsidies For All Transport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 28—Stabilization of the transportation industry, and specifically railroads, will come only after each form of transport finds its place, so that traffic will be carried by that particular form of transport best suited to the needs of the country and most economical, according to Judge R. V. Fletcher, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Association of American Railroads.

"No one who is well informed will contend that the railroads are entitled to survive merely for the protection of the investor, nor for the welfare of the employee," Judge Fletcher said in an address before the Ninth Annual Economic Conference for Engineers at Stevens Engineering Camp here last night.

"The inexorable law of the survival of the fittest will operate in this field as in any other," he continued. "The race must be to the strong and the swift, but there should be no artificial handicaps, and toward the removal of these handicaps all intelligent legislation must be directed."

Equalizing Subsidies

In defining what he called "handicaps" of the transportation industry, Judge Fletcher pointed to the subsidies granted to water and other forms of transportation, and urged equality for railroads with such subsidization.

"When we speak of a program for railroad recovery, ordinarily we think of a legislative program," he said. "Those who have studied the railroad problem are inclined to the view that Congress can do little for the railroads except to make certain they are not treated worse than their competitors. Congress can withdraw subsidies from highway and waterway transport and that would bring about equality. On the other hand, Congress can subsidize the railroads as the highways and waterways are now subsidized, although such a course is not advocated by railroad spokesmen and representatives."

Declaring that the time had passed—perhaps never to return—when railroads had a practical monopoly of all the traffic of the country, Judge Fletcher held that rail transport still had its place in the traffic picture of the country.

"It must be remembered, however, that five men can handle a freight train of 100 cars, hauling conceivably as much as 4,000 tons of freight," he continued. "To transport this amount of tonnage, 200 trucks and as many as 300 men would have to be employed. Upon the question of wages, therefore, there would seem to be little economy in the employment of trucks to handle the great mass of tonnage which the American people find it necessary to transport."

Patent System Defended

Alan N. Mann, New York attorney, in an address before the conference today saw the patent system as having become the focal point in the struggle as to whether business is to be allowed to stabilize itself or whether all stabilization and control must come from a central government.

Patents serve as economic tools controlling the distribution and sale of goods, Mr. Mann said, adding that it has been one of the great fortunes of the patent system that it has been maintained as an integral part of our general law.

"Because of this," he continued, "the courts have been able to apply to the use of patents rules of law which fit the development of new commercial situations. Recently there has been much talk of a single Court of Patent Appeals, but it is to be hoped that those who are advocating such a court will appreciate the great loss to the patent system that would ensue if patents and the use of patents were all to be passed on by a court out of contact with general economic problems and fundamentally concerned with technical considerations."

Other speakers at today's sessions were M. B. Lynaugh, of the Psychological Corporation; D. Maclaren Heider, of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company; J. G. Lyne, of the Editorial Staff of the Railway Age; Prof. Paul Studenski, of New York University, and Dr. Charles Reitell.

New A. B. C. Manager

James N. Shryock

Appointed Managing Director of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, New York, to succeed O. C. Harn, beginning Sept. 1. Mr. Shryock is Assistant General Manager of the Indianapolis News and was formerly associated with the Chicago Daily News.

Senate Group Would Increase Subsidies For Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate commerce committee approved a series of proposals by Chairman Bailey (D) of North Carolina to broaden existing government subsidies for construction and operation of the American-flag merchant marine.

The proposals were embodied in amendments to the Merchant Marine Act. As approved by the committee these would provide chiefly:

Increases in operating subsidies on foreign-trade routes "to offset the effect of governmental aid paid to foreign competitors."

A liberal "trade-in" allowance by the Maritime Commission on subsidized vessels 17 years or more old in an effort to spur replacement of aged vessels.

Construction and chartering by the commission of new boats necesary to operate "an essential trade route."

Expansion of the commission's authority to train officers and men for the merchant marine.

Revision of tax and profit regulations existing for subsidized operators and contractors.

The Senate committee also approved a separate amendment to permit termination of charters of all Government-owned vessels in case of war or an emergency proclaimed by the President.

American Airlines Sets Traffic Record

American Airlines, Inc. established an all time record for air transportetion in the first 20 days of June when 34,952 revenue passengers were transported over its coast to coast system, according to C. A. Rheinstrom, Vice-President in charge of sales. This is an increase of 92 per cent over the like period, last year, when American carried 18,146 passengers in the period from June 1st to June 20 incluusive.

American's phenomenal traffic increase throughout the country was paced by traffic on the Boston-New York route, where 9,686 passengers were transported by Flagship during the 20-day period, this year, as compared to 4,137 passengers carried in the first 20 days of June, 1938, an increase of 139 per cent. The Boston-Cleveland route recorded a 51 per cent increase in the 20 day period, 1,399 passengers using this branch of American's service this year as compared to 924 passengers carried in the same period, last year.

ICC Asks More Jurisdiction Over Railroad Spending

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman and Charles D. Mahaffie, Interstate Commerce Commissioners, urged a Senate committee to approve legislation which would confine railroad expenditures to railroad purposes, except with ICC approval.

They told an Interstate Commerce sub-committee that certain railroad financial practices, including purchases of railroad securities, had helped to put many of the carriers in bankruptcy.

Expect Better Conditions

"We are all looking for better conditions for the railroads," Mr. Eastman declared, "and this seems an excellent time to lock the stable door for the future."

The legislation would also give the ICC access to books of subsidiaries and many companies dealing with railroads as well as control over security issues of subsidiaries. Mr. Eastman said it would halt "extravagant and improvident" expenditures and security issues.

"At present," Mr. Mahaffie said, "the carriers, their employees, the investing public and the Government are seeking means of restoring railroad credit and railroad revenues. If these efforts, as is certainly to be hoped, prove successful, it will be most important to insure that the railroads are not left free to threaten their own prosperity through a repetition of these practices.

"We have little sympathy with the view that the railroads or other carriers are over-burdened with Governmental supervision or that regulation has contributed to the troubles of the railroads.

No New Restrictions

"These provisions are by no means radical in theory nor will they involve any new restrictions on regular carrier operations. Only where the railroads seek to go outside their normal sphere of activity and engage in what might be called 'outside adventures' will these provisions come into play."

Meanwhile, representatives of railroad workers urged Congressional approval of legislation to expand provisions of the railroad retirement act.

James L. Cosgrove, of Chicago, President of the Railroad Employees National Pension Association, told another Interstate Commerce sub-committee some workers were left without income when retired because of disability before they were eligible for pensions.

The legislation under consideration would provide compensation immediately upon retirement for men in service 25 years. Years of service would include time subsequent to Dec. 31, 1936. If that time were less than 30 years, service would include all time prior to Jan. 1, 1937.

Others who asked approval of the changes included Cornelius Lynde, Chicago attorney, and several disabled trainmen.

Week's Financing Totals $93,581,498

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended June 22 totaled $93,581,498, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Despite the substantial volume, only 12 per cent represented new money.

Among the week's offerings was the largest industrial issue of the year, $50,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures sold by Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., to replace $50,000,000 of 3½ per cent debentures.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$14,028,498	$74,973,700
Public utility	26,073,000	.....
Industrial	50,000,000	.....
Railroad	800,000	.....
Stocks	2,680,000	2,171,000
Total	93,581,498	77,144,700

President Still Retains Wide Powers Over Gold and Dollar

WASHINGTON (AP)—A dusty contract by which the Treasury bought 3,500,000 ounces of gold in 1895 reminded officials that they would still retain powers over the gold value of the dollar should Congress refuse, as the Senate did Monday, to extend the President's power to devalue the dollar formally.

The old contract, made between the Treasury and the banking houses of Morgan and Rothschild, was the means of replenishing the Treasury's gold reserves in panic days.

The purchase was made under a still existent law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy gold under almost any terms he deems in the public interest.

Since devaluation is only a formal change in the dollar value of gold, purchases of gold at higher than the present $35 per ounce rate would have the same effect as devaluation.

[The Senate, in voting to repeal Section 12 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, left intact Section 8, which allows the President to "purchase gold in any amounts at home and abroad . . . at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest." Thus Mr. Roosevelt would still be able to change the gold value of the dollar de facto.—Ed.]

Cotton Harvest Good In Northern Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATAMOROS, Mexico — Despite the fact that hundreds of cotton ranchers from the state of Coahuila are emigrating with their families to Argentina, where the Government has promised them aid and protection in starting a cotton raising industry, cotton farmers in this district have had a good year and will harvest a crop worth from 12 to fourteen million pesos.

While Coahuila cotton growers found they could not work their small plots profitably, and the agrarian law distributed all excess acreage among other small farmers, here the small plots are producing favorably.

Business Failures Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended June 22 rose to 264 from 212 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The total in the comparable 1938 week was 249.

N. C. Bonds Sold At Record Low Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's long period of self-sacrifice, when the State met every obligation during the depression, paid dividends in its recent financing.

The State sold $2,250,000 of bonds at a net interest rate of 1.2667 per cent, lowest on record and the first time state bonds have been sold at an interest rate of less than 2.07 per cent.

The entire issue was taken by Kirchofer and Arnold, Inc., of Raleigh. None of the 13 bids received demanded an interest rate higher than 1.5 per cent.

Lead Output, Shipments, And Stocks Rise in May

NEW YORK (AP)—Output of lead by United States refineries increased to 46,006 tons in May, compared with 39,250 in April and 32,977 in May, 1938, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Shipments were up to 40,124 from 37,903 in April and 25,098 in May, 1938. Stocks, however, increased to 129,270 against 123,394 in April. The total a year ago was 164,636.

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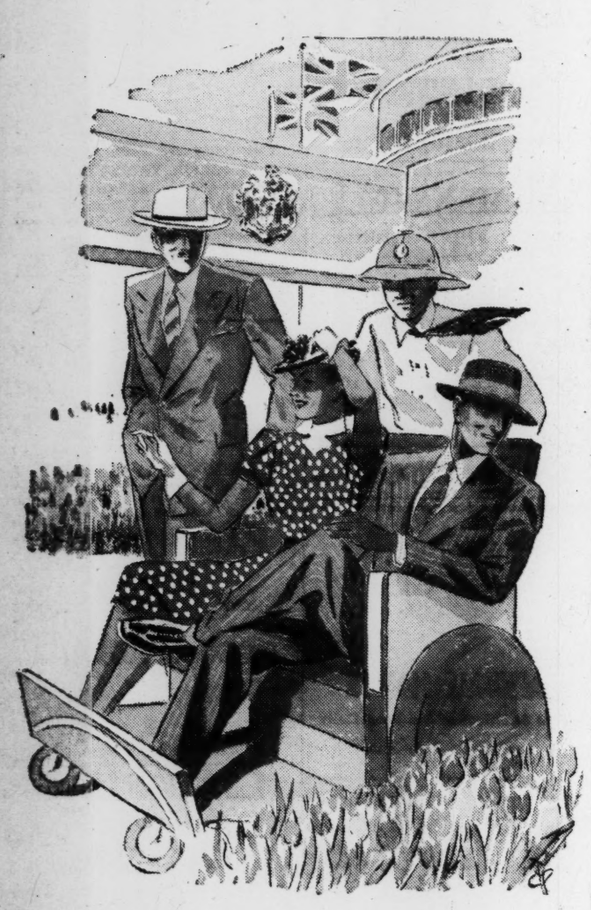

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Boston, June 27, 1939.

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262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
• Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

MAPLEWOOD

SIRLYN'S
Genuine Palm Beach Suits, Slacks, and Sport Coats for Men and Boys
SIRLYN'S MEN'S SHOP
163 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4062

GENERAL ELECTRIC
HOME COOLING
STORE COOLING
AIR CONDITIONING
OIL BURNERS
ROY C. SQUIRE
District Manager Phone SO. 2-6207

MILLBURN

Rimback Cleaners & Dyers
"The Band Box"
387 Millburn Avenue
Telephone MILL. 6-1167

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
10 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
THE HAIRDRESSER
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

C. Johnson & Co., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.
Montclair, N. J.

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Henri Hairdresser
Specialists in Permanent Waving
882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephones: MITCHELL 2-0781—0782

NEW BRUNSWICK

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CADMUS PHARMACY
Films—Cosmetics—Sodas—Candy
Alderney Ice Cream
"You call Or. 3-5020, and we deliver"
408 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOUTH ORANGE

GLOVER'S
Esso Service Stations
AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked.
Reliable Repair Service
68 W. So. Orange Ave.
SO. 2-9798
644 So. Centre St. SO. 4-6643

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Avenue SO. 2-1656

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
A large assortment of newest styles in Lastex Bathing Suits
Sizes 14-44, 46-52
61 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3354

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE (Continued)

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Crax Butter Wafers....15c package
Tea Garden Grape Juice 3 pt. btls. 49c
Royal Scarlet Grape Fruit Juice
No. 5 can 19c, 2 cans 35c
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4600

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table

ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN Service
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

GASOLINE OIL SINCLAIR HC GASOLINE CREDIT CARDS
MOTOR PARKING GARAGE CO.
5th St. and Cleveland Avenue
Plainfield, N. J. Open 24 Hours. PL. 6-5100

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT, FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS OAL 747 West Front St.
TEL. PLFD 6-0642

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
RED CROSS SHOES
ALBERT S. MILLER SHOE CO.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Phone 1264

Formfit and W. B. Foundations
Corselettes and Girdles
Properly Fitted Without Extra Charge
ALICE MING CORSET SHOP
86 Broad St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Second Floor Tel. R. B. 760

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fine Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
DAVIDSON BROS.
45 Broad St. Phone 3262

Quality Furniture
ACME FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishers
Tel. 2104 135-137 Monmouth St.

Motor Vitalizer Is Here
Something New and Different. Cuts down gasoline and oil consumption by increasing compression. Removes gum and sludge from valve stems and ring grooves. Cleans the entire inside of the motor, a job that previously required a complete overhaul. Cost, $2.00 plus crankcase refill.
SHELL
John Sanford Bergen Place and Maple Avenue
Phone 3312

MOKLERS BAKERY
Home of Quality Bread, Pastries, Pies, Cakes
Tel. 252 49 Broad St.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

BERGEN DAIRIES
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods and Crosse & Blackwell Products
29 Oak Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Free Delivery
Phone RIdgewood 6-5528

HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

Juvenile FASHION CENTER
Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue Rl. 6-3733

SUMMIT

CENTRAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats and Sea Food
FREE DELIVERY
Summit 6-1116-7-8 366 Springfield Ave. SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Sheer Summer Frocks Returned as Dainty as When Purchased
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122—23

WESTFIELD

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

Our reputation is your guarantee for finest quality dairy products and conscientious service.
For a complete dairy service in Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Roselle, Roselle Park, Rahway, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, North Plainfield and Plainfield.
Phone SUNRISE DAIRY
Westfield 2-4400—all other towns WX-7890 (no toll charge)

New 1939 Frigidaire and Westinghouse Refrigerators and Ranges
ON DISPLAY
We Service All Makes of Refrigerators
VAN BROTHERS, Inc.
18 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-1718

Ledig's Elm St. Service
Our Guarantees Are Honored
ESSO Anywhere in the U. S. A. and Most of Canada
138 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Tel. WE 2-1134

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Appel JEWELER
624 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Marian E. Mitchell
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Wave Specialists
Formerly with Hess Bros. 7 Years
Also of N. Y. City
1104 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-2010

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
552 Main St. Telephone 500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec. Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

For the Holiday Spin!
For safe fret-free driving let us SINCLAIR-IZE your car for summer. Greasing, Washing and Simonizing. Battery and Tire Service
DIAL CHESTER 29681
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Ave., Chester, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Lending Library just inside our 9th Street door.

HARRISBURG

New Spring Slip Covers and Drapery Fabrics on Display
Call us for estimates
Place your order for AWNINGS EARLY
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 N. SECOND ST. Phone 3-6138

Harolds VALETERIA CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

Phone 2-4242 Curtains
FAME LAUNDRY
Rug Shampooing
Allan Stuart
OUR FIRST SALE
of Men's Furnishings
Starting Thursday, June 29.
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

HEINZ 57
Scranton
Pittston Wilkes-Barre
PARKDALE MARKET
Finest Selections of Sea Food Daily
Everything for the Table

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1638

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
A Good Deal
to
Packard
and
A Good Deal Here!
WALLER MOTORS, INC.
York and Harte Roads
Ogontz 3400 Majestic 3400

THE CEDAR CHEST
SPORTSWEAR
SWEATERS SLACKS
CUSTOM SPORT JACKETS
414 York Road Open Evenings

PHILADELPHIA

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
2729 North Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

Ladies' Genuine Lastex
BATHING SUITS, $1.98
Beach Hats and Sand Toys
H. L. GREEN COMPANY
Germantown and Chelten Avenues
Germantown's complete department store on one main floor

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH

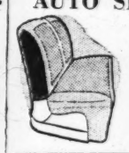
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Bartlett's Modern Food Store
S. C. and H. B. BARTLETT, Props.
Free Delivery
Phone Walnut 3681—3682
14 Strathmore Avenue

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

AUTO SEAT COVERS



Keep cool, clean and comfortable. Highest quality, tailor-made covers priced at 1.98 up.
Mezzanine Floor
POMEROY'S
Reading, Pa.

More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 24761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Stewart-Warner and General Electric
Refrigerators and Appliances
Timken Oil Burners
DAVE GEIGER
668 Schuylkill Ave. Dial 41196

Introducing Cut Up Chicken!
Buy only the part you like best
Breast and legs, 55c a lb.
Wings, 25c a lb. Giblets, 30c a lb.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

Cheeses of the World
ENGLISH VARIETIES
Two Year Old Sharp Cheddar lb. 39c
Well Aged Cheshire Cheese lb. 42c
Finest Quality Genuine Stilton lb. 90c
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
815 PENN STREET

SCRANTON

Schultheis Florist
Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
612 LINDEN STREET PHONE 8216

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
429 Broad Street

SWARTHMORE

ESSO
Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

YORK

REINEBERG'S
Vitality SHOES
$6 $6.75
White
Brown and White
Black and White
Sport Shoes
and perforated types for Summer Wear
19 So. George St.

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"
GOODYEAR TIRES ESSO
QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

Campbell's Haberdashery
429 Broad Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Amen (I Pet. 4:11)—In singing, the word is sounded *ah'-men'*; but in public reading, especially in America, the prevailing pronunciation is *ay'-men'* (*a* long). Unlike "Selah" and "Higgaion" (liturgical notations and not to be read), "Amen" is always to be read unless the citation specifically notes otherwise.

The Greek word *amen* is simply a Hebrew word in Greek letters; and it comes from a root meaning "confirm, support, trust, believe." It is the same word which is translated "truth" in Isa. 65:16 (literally, "a God of Amen": cf. margin of Revised Version). When the Greek *amen* occurs at the beginning of a verse it is regularly translated "verily" (Matt. 24:24, etc.); but at the end of a verse it is left untranslated, with the general sense of "so be it."

Bigoted (48:2) — *Big'-utt-ed* (*i* and *e* short, *u* clipped-short).

This adjective allied to "bigot" will be better understood if we trace it to its source. The first clue in our search dates back to 1598, when Speght defined *bigin* as "a superstitious hypocrit." Thus we see the link between our "bigot" and *beguin*, which was applied (at first without reproach) to certain religious devotees. (The Order of Beguines was founded in the twelfth century by Lambert le Bègue, a priest of Liège.)

The earliest use of our word—at least, the earliest quotation using "bigotry" reported by the Oxford Dictionary—was by Clarendon, in 1674. Webster's definition is interesting: "Obstinate and unreasoning attachment to one's own belief and opinions, with intolerance of beliefs opposed to them."

Chastened (35:2)—*Chase'-'nd.*

Decapolis (Matt. 4:25) — *De-kap'-o-lis* (*e* as in debate, *a* and *i* short, *o* as in obey).

The Greek word, literally rendered "ten cities," refers to the league of 10 cities known as Decapolis, formed for commercial, defensive, and anti-Semitic purposes.

Deny (Matt. 16:24)—The Greek word thus rendered is a combination of *apo*, "off, away (from something near)," usually denoting "separation" or "reversal," and *arneomi*, "to contradict," or "disavow, reject." Thus the term suggests a disavowal and reversal of mortality.

"Drink ye all of it" (Matt. 26:27)—If the reader is confused over the proper phrasing of the terms (whether "ye all" or "all of it"), he may have light shed on the matter by turning to the Greek text, which reads: "*Piete* (drink ye) *ex* (out of) *autou* (it) *pantes* (all of you)." Tyndale translated: "Drinke of it every one."

Eucharist (35:25) — *U'-ka-rist* (*u* long, *a* as in sofa, *i* short).

This is a shortened form of Greek *eucharistia*, rendered by Tyndale as "thankes-geuing." It is commonly used to designate the observance of the Lord's Supper with the appointed emblems of bread and wine used symbolically. Some insight into the true celebration of the occasion may be gained by recalling that the Greek *eucharistia*, "a giving of thanks," is compounded of *eu*, "well," and *charizomai*, "I show favor"—closely identified with *chairein*, "to rejoice."

Fervent (4:3)—*Fur'-vent.*

Back of this word lies the Latin *fervere*, "to boil," which imparts to "fervent" a sense of ardency which figuratively makes one burn with earnestness or zeal. Moreover, fervency implies an intensity which warms both the subject and the object.

Herod (Luke 23:7, 8, 11)—*Hehr'-ud* (*e* short, *u* clipped-short).

Immanuel (34:7) — *Ih-man'-u-el.*

This is the familiar Englishing of the Hebrew *Immanuw'el*, literally "with us (is) God."

Luminaries (37:10)—Despite the diacritical erudition of Webster's, the final syllable of this word (and other similar plurals), in the mouth of the cultured, sounds more like "ease" than "is."

The Latin *lux*, "light," lies back of this word, one of the definitions of which, according to Webster's, is "one who is a source [better, *reflector*] of light in the world in which he moves. . . ."

Malefactors (Luke 23:33)—Four syllables, *mal'-e-fak-terz* (*a*'s short, first *e* as in debate, second as in maker; secondary stress on third syllable).

Millennium (34:17) — *Mih-len'-ih-um.*

This word, from Latin *mille*, "thousand," and *annus*, "year," has come to have a figurative application to a time or infinity of great happiness, peace, and freedom from wickedness.

Nathanael (John 21:2) — Four syllables, *Na-than'-ay-el* (first *a* as in sofa, second short, third quick-long as in chaotic, *e* short).

Nisan (32:29)—Hebrew scholars consulted by this department are unanimously insistent that there is no etymological foundation for long *i*. They are as one in urging that the word be sounded *Niss'-an* (both vowels short) in order to correspond with the name of the first month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical year.

Numbers before Tenets (497:3-24)—Readers are reminded that in previous Quarterlies the following note appeared on page iii:

> The numerals indicating the paragraphs of the Platform (pp. 330-340) and those indicating the Tenets (p. 497) are not to be read.

The following note appears in the current Quarterly (the *italics* are ours):

> The following are not to be read:
> The numerals indicating chapter and verse.
> The words "Selah" and "Higgaion" in the Bible.
> The numerals in Science and Health of the paragraphs of the Tenets (p. 497), *except when they are all being read*, and those of the Platform (pp. 330-340).

Ordeal (48:14) — Preferably *or-de'-al* (*o* as in orb, *e* long, *a* as in account).

Sacrament (subject, etc.)—*Sak'-ra-ment* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *e* short).

This word, from Latin *sacramentum*, "oath" (*sacrare*, "to dedicate"—*sacer*, "holy"), carries the deep significance of the vows one makes in rededicating oneself anew to the service of God and man.

Shekinah (41:2)—*She-ki'-na.*

This word, taken directly from Hebrew *shekinah*, "the dwelling (of God)," is employed in the sense of "majesty and glory of the divine presence," and was used by early writers to mitigate or rationalize some of the suggestions of anthropomorphism encountered in the Old Testament.

The word was substituted by writers of the old Targums whenever a passage indicated that God in a corporeal form was among His people, instead of an effulgent manifestation of His everpresence. For example, in the Targum of Onkelos, Ex. 29:45 was rendered: "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel."

Tabitha (Acts 9:36, 40) — *Tab'-ih-tha.*

Zebedee (John 21:2) — *Zeb'-e-dee* (first *e* short, second as in debate, *ee* as in feet).

Daily Quotation

CHEERFULNESS and content are great beautifiers and are famous preservers of youthful looks.

—CHARLES DICKENS

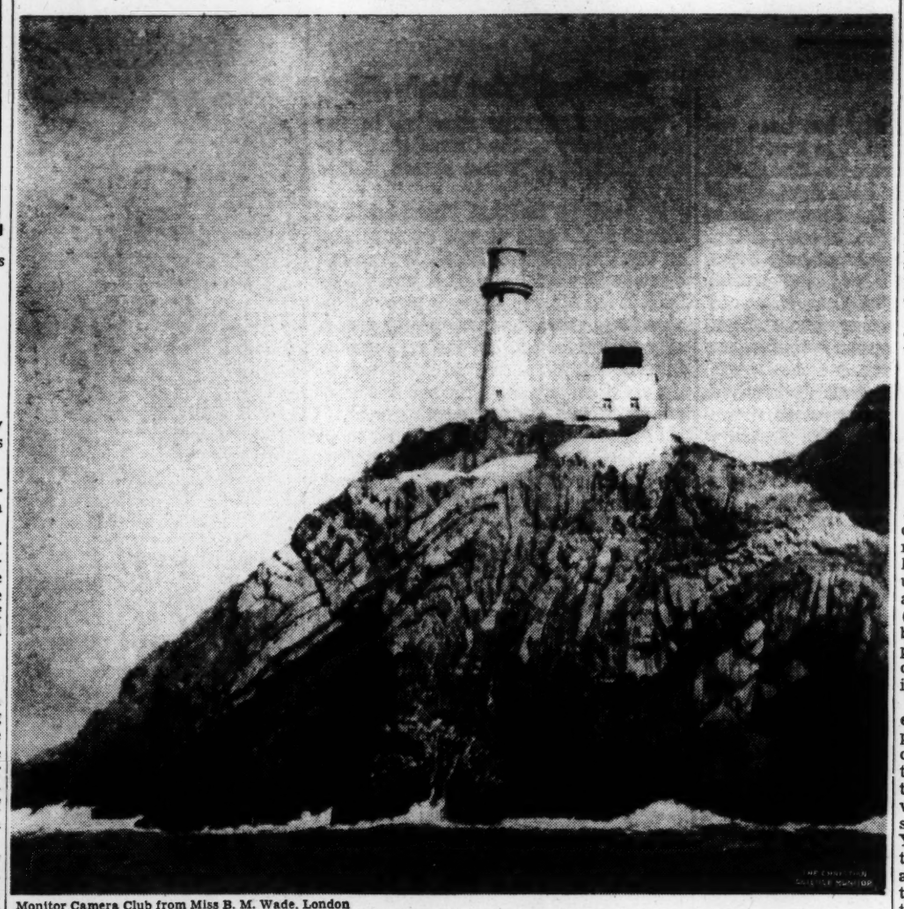
Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The eighth wonder of the world: "Wonder how the neighbors can buy so many things we can't afford."

Los Angeles Times: A last year's atlas, if the margins are wide, makes a handy scribbling pad for the pre-school child.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Pitt coeds say they prefer a sincere man; but when they find him he will question the sincerity of painted lips, cheeks, and nails.

Protection



Monitor Camera Club from Miss B. M. Wade, London

South Stack Lighthouse, Near Holyhead, England. The Structure Was Built in 1809 and Is 212 Feet Above Water

In Lighter Vein

All Gone!

"Where's you pencil, Maggie?"

"Ain't got one, Boss."

"How many times have I told you not to say that? Listen: I haven't one, you haven't one, we haven't one, they haven't one—"

"Well, where are all the pencils?"—Flex-Set.

That Man's Driving a Car Now!

"That new man Charlie we've got on the pumps is certainly a live wire," said the manager of the petrol station.

"Really?"

"Yes, a motorist drove up just now and shouted, 'Dionne Quintuplets!' "

"That was a puzzler, wasn't it?"

"Not to Charlie. He simply said, 'Yes sir,' and gave him five gals.!"—Glasgow Citizen.

Over Polite

Smithson (appearing late at party): "No, sorry I can't stay—I've only come to call for my wife."

Polite Hostess: "Oh, Mr. Smithson, what a pity you didn't come sooner!"—Kentish Mercury.

All Trying

"After listening to the radio now for some years," said Smith, "my family have decided to have a little orchestra of their own. My wife is learning to play the banjo, Willie is learning to play the flute. Ernest rather fancies himself as a jazz-drummer, and Doris and Mildred are learning the violin."

"And what are you learning?" inquired Brown.

The other made a grimace. "I'm learning to bear it," he returned.

Vocations

An Evening Route

One lad, knowing that many people forget to bring home this or that, decided to establish an evening route to supply these needs.

First, he carefully estimated just what things people most often forget that they need—pencils, paper, darning cotton, new magazines, candy, ping-pong balls, playing cards, score pads, ink, canned fruit juice, etc., etc. Then he rigged up a compartment wagon and loaded it.

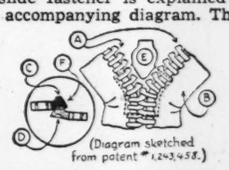
His clear whistle now brings many people to the door eager to fill their special need. And he tells housewives if there is anything special they want him to bring on his route, they may telephone him before he leaves home.—Mrs. E. L., Ames, Iowa.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes a 'Zipper' Zip?

F. C. C., of San Francisco, writes: "If you care to do humanity a great kindness, explain to a wondering world just how a zipper works. I have known strong men to whimper and wring their hands after actual hours of pushing and pulling and attempting to sneak up on the elusive little trick that evades one under one's very eyes."

The principle of the "zipper" or slide fastener is explained by the accompanying diagram. There



(Diagram sketched from patent #1,243,458.)

are two strips of identical units of metal or other suitable material (A), attached to a special kind of strong tape (B). Each unit has a projection above (C), and a cuplike depression below (D). When the two strips are brought together and joined, the projection on one unit engages the concavity in the next, as shown in the circled inset.

There is also a sliding cam operating device that does the "zipping." It consists of a Y-shaped channel (shown in dotted lines, the covering being removed so as to show the action of the units within the slider) and a wedge-shaped piece (E) in the fork of the Y. As the slider is moved upward to close the fastener, the wedge and the Y-shaped channel serve to bend back the cord on which the units are fastened so that the units are brought into position to engage, enabling the units to slip readily and smoothly into place as the two strips are drawn into the tongue of the Y, as shown in the diagram.

The units have their outer ends slightly beveled or slanted (F), making it easier for the wedge to help pry them apart as the slider is drawn downward to open the fastener. In zipping it open, the Y-shaped channel and the wedge bend back the cord on which the units are fastened so that they will disengage.

There is a locking device (either permanent or separable) on the bottom of the fastener, to hold that end of the zipper together. The slider holds the other end together, and the intervening units, once in proper place, cannot come unfastened until either the slider is used or the lower end of the zipper become unfastened so that the units can be disengaged.

The slide fastener represents the result of years of experiment and approximately $1,000,000 of expense to bring it to its present degree of perfection.—W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Do Unto Others . . .'

Chicago

There is a friendly, wholesome little lesson for everyone written into the instructions given to new employees in the adjustment bureau of a large department store here. The opening paragraphs show the spirit which characterizes the department:

"We must at all times remember that we are not sitting in judgment on the customer; if anything it is our store itself which is on trial.

"Though we always ask all the questions that may be necessary to obtain the facts, we try to phrase our questions tactfully and try never to interrogate customers in a manner which might cause them to feel that we are doubting them. It is assumed that each customer is perfectly honest in intent and wholly sincere in his belief that the claim against the store is justified.

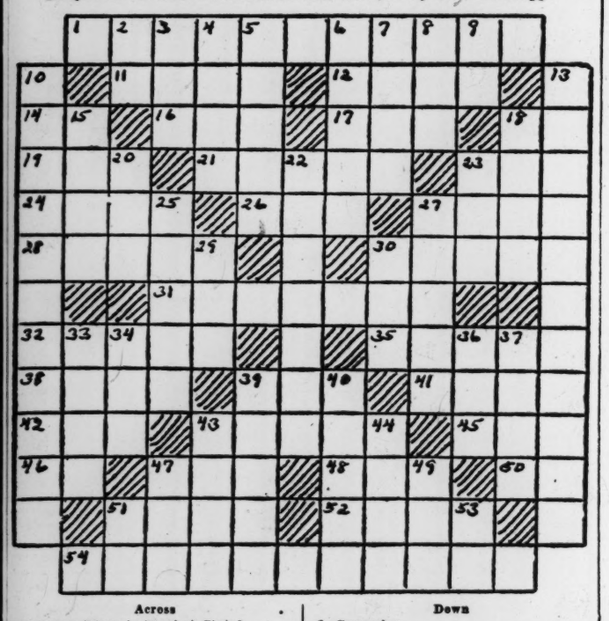
"We make every effort to avoid jumping at conclusions or forming snap judgments. Each claim, regardless of any similarity it may bear to other claims, is given individual and sympathetic, unbiased attention. So far as possible, all decisions are based on the facts disclosed . . and in cases where there is doubt, we cheerfully assume that the responsibility is ours."

A Verse for Today . . .

For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.—II TIM. 1:7.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Yazoo River is in what State?
11—Froth is what?
12—Romans identified whom with Mars?
14—What was first name of author of "Cymbeline" (abbr.)?
16—Who was Joshua's father?
17—What would an archer carry?
18—What is second note of scale?
19—In Greek mythology, who is eponymous ancestor of Ionians?
21—What is name of city of Illinois?
23—In speaking of Biblical Nahshon, what possessive pronoun would you use?
24—Where did Teucer reign?
26—Sombrero is what?
27—What lake of Italy is 35 miles long?
28—Who was son of Ahitub?
30—Morpheus is associated with what?
31—Houses were built upon walls of what ancient city?
32—Junia, Paul's friend, was what?
35—What is any of various herons?
38—What is often described as a bold animal?
39—What city has most northern landmark of Palestine?
41—Who was Abraham's wife?
42—Who was son of Abijah and third king of Judah?
43—If you visited Odense, whom would you see?
45—"Mr. —— Passes By" is a Milne comedy.
46—If you were in Carson City, Nev., in what direction would you travel to reach Elko (abbr.)?
47—Would a zingel have fins, paws, or buds (sing.)?
48—Young seal is what?
50—What is a collective name applied to India, Indo-China, and Malay archipelago (abbr.)?
51—Place adapted to fishing or angling is called what?
52—What is a principate of southwestern coast of Arabia?
54—Java is possession of what country?

Down

2—Supposing.
3—What was relationship of Anah to Zibeon?
4—What king of Israel was remarkable for his strength and activity?
5—Who was first-born of Asher?
6—What is a kind of wooden shoe worn by European peasants?
7—What was one of earliest known metals?
8—Church bench is what?
9—Psalm (abbr.).
10—Where is Basel?
13—What ancient region was situated between Euphrates and the Tigris?
15—What is a tree of Guiana and Trinidad?
18—White frost is what?
20—You may do what when drowsy?
22—Who is a savage slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's "Tempest"?
23—What implement is used by gardeners?
25—What is a Hindu measure of distance?
27—What stout clumsy shoes have wooden soles?
29—What is a river of Central India?
30—In speaking of Biblical Jehosheba, what pronoun would you use?
33—What is name of a river and department of France?
34—What flightless bird was once found in New Zealand.
36—Skein of yarn containing about 120 yards is called what?
37—Maumee River flows to what lake?
39—What Italian poet was born in Florence?
40—Where is Katmandu?
43—Platter is what?
44—What is a seaport of northeastern Tunisia?
47—According to the proverb, what "is in the fire"?
49—Tenon of a dovetail joint is called what?
51—Symbol for cerium is what?
53—Road (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Smiling Rivals*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO BENJAMIN — EXCUSE MY GRIN...
HELLO MARMADUKE
SOMETHING SEEMS TO GIVE YOU THE GIGGLES !!
I JUST HEARD ABOUT YOUR PUTTING THE ENGINE FROM No.44 INTO YOUR CAR
IT MADE STICKY LAUGH, TOO !
BUT A MAN CAN'T RUN A FAST RACE DRESSED IN A DIVING SUIT.... WE'RE JUST CHANGING THE DRESS OF THAT ENGINE !!
THAT ENGINE DOESN'T NEED A DRESS — IT NEEDS OVERALLS !!
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The New Scout*

The Boss went to take his test today to see if he is ready to become a Boy Scout
I knew he had passed the moment he came home, for he looked pretty happy and had an armful of bundles-
Which he proceeded to open. They contained a brand new uniform-
"Of course, I'm only a tenderfoot," he said—
Maybe so—But he looks like a General to me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Tells All*

By THE HAGERS

I REACHED THE FARM AT HALF PAST EIGHT; MET AUNT MATILDA AT THE GATE.
"I KNEW THAT YOU WOULD COME," SHE CRIED. "MY WORRIES NOW I LAY ASIDE.
I KNOW I HAVE MYSELF TO BLAME; I WAS THE ONE THAT CHANGED ITS NAME.
LIFE, WADDLES, HAS BECOME COMPLEX. MY FARM IS NOW DUDE RANCH-BAR X."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

High Subsidy, Low Politics

There is a common denominator between the extraordinary Senate votes on Monday to fix the gold content of the dollar, to boost the subsidy to the silver producers, and to stop buying foreign silver. And that is a wish to curb the President's powers. In some respects there is need to do so. When President Roosevelt was given his tremendous authority over money, an emergency had the United States in its grip. Yet the President has continued to exercise his authority as if the country were forever in an emergency. Indeed, it could be said that some of the emergency measures have perpetuated the emergency.

But the combination of votes on Monday with which the Senate sought to curb the President will not persuade the electorate that the Senators had the national welfare at heart. Even more important than a curb on the President is the reassertion of the national interest over sectional logrolling. The New Deal opened the way for all manner of "deals" in which the old vote-trading technique threatens to undermine effective national government. It provided the philosopny and the wherewithal—the philosophy being the need for "economic planning" and the wherewithal being the open-end budget. On Monday the Senate carried the deals to a reductio ad absurdum which must leave the electorate disgusted with a chamber that prides itself on statesmanship.

* * *

Expert opinion is divided as to whether the President's powers over the gold content of the dollar ought to be continued. In our opinion they ought to be continued. Since 1934 there has been no tinkering with the 59-cent dollar, even though the President has had the power to change it up or down within a range of 20 per cent. One might say, therefore, that the dollar has been provisionally stabilized. Far from being a cause of anxiety at home or abroad, the new dollar has been regarded as a sheet anchor in a world of fluctuating currencies, even though the gold content has not been fixed definitively. Presumably the Senate vote is aimed at making the 59-cent dollar permanent. This may be of help as an example to the rest of the world, though the argument that it would take bargaining power away from Uncle Sam at a monetary conference is just as valid as ever.

There can be no such division of opinion, however, in regard to silver. The 64-cent price that the Treasury pays for every ounce of domestically produced silver was 50 per cent above the market price. That is, it was 50 per cent subsidy. Now the Senate would increase the Treasury price to 77 cents, a rise in the subsidy of 13 cents. At the same time foreign purchases of silver would be abandoned. This will have the effect of reducing the market price, which depends on what silver from outside the United States will bring, so that the subsidy has had a double reinforcement that is absolutely indefensible.

* * *

If, as the President says, this can be done for one commodity, it can be done for another, till the Treasury has been thoroughly prostituted, turned from its proper uses into a grab-bag for special interests. The "deal" is the product of a shrewd piece of extortion. Its cost will be vastly greater in the ignoble example it offers than even in dollars and cents. It should rouse the country to a defense of the national interest under the Berle slogan: "Everything for your need, but not a penny for your pressure." Better by far have even extraordinary powers retained in the White House than scattered as largesse to special interests. It was because this happened to the tariff power that a disillusioned country acquiesced in the reposing of part of it in the White House in the Harding Administration. Perhaps the House in this case will take over the statesmanship that the Senate shed on Monday.

The Steel Price Umbrella

There's a strange situation in the steel industry in the United States today. Sort of a "world turned upside down."

It used to be that "trust-busters" turned their coldest eye of suspicion on the United States Steel Corporation because it was the biggest unit in its field. Even after charges of price collusion had subsided, it was pretty generally understood to set the price policy for the industry and to hold up an umbrella under which the smaller independent firms could live comfortably.

Lately the "independents," some of them pretty big businesses, such as Bethlehem, Republic and National, have been sniping at "Big Steel" because it isn't holding the umbrella high enough to suit them. Tom Girdler, head of Republic Steel Corporation, recently accused the industry of being "allergic to profits." He, of course, made his criticisms of the C. I. O. in a different direction when it tried to lay the groundwork for initiating a higher price for labor.

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, declares, "If the management of any company is conducted in a sound way it will make profits even at low levels of operation. . . . The only way to make a profit is to sell at a price higher than cost."

Since overhead is high in the steel industry and demand widely fluctuating, this seems to imply, if carried to an extreme, that prices should be high when production is low and should be low when production is high. Such a theory is hardly ideal from the viewpoint of the consumer or for the cultivation of markets. The fact that the index of steel production has increased from 28 per cent a year ago to around 55 per cent at the middle of June indicates there is some prospect of the industry's becoming profitable through rising volume rather than through rising prices.

The impatience of steel men is understandable, of course. When an industry has been through nine consecutive years of net losses, as Mr. Weir's figures indicated, the natural appetite of stockholders for dividends begins to be felt. To make matters worse, corporations have not been permitted since 1934 to make consolidated returns for their subsidiaries. The United States Steel Corporation, which this year has had a deficit for the corporation as a whole of $7,717,000, was forced to pay Federal income taxes amounting to $2,930,000 because certain subsidiaries showed a profit.

In lifting some such deterrents to initiative and progress, the public can exercise a hand. As to prices, however, the consumers of steel in its many forms, from pocket-knives to automobiles, doubtless will hope that the industry decides to seek its greater profits in greater sales.

No one should be too alarmed just because the British Empire at present seems to be staggering from one crisis to another. After all, it's been doing that for about 900 years.

A Costly Bargain?

China Flight

Chungking

The price of an airplane trip to China's new national capital is, among other things, a night's sleep. For there is now a pronounced aversion on the part both of the commercial airline operators (two in number) and the traveling public to daytime flights over territory in which Japanese airplanes are likely to be on patrol. That dates back to the forcing down and machine gunning of one big American-built transport last September, plus the subsequent less serious troubles of two planes of the other company—happenings which first caused complete suspension of service, and which later allowed gradual resumption only under extraordinary conditions.

There are no "sleeper planes" in China nor have the airlines any facilities for night flights aside from excellent German radio direction-finding apparatus and the usual blind-flying equipment. The planes are multi-motored—China National Aviation Corporation, partly American-owned, has twin-engined craft and Eurasia, partly German-owned, uses tri-motors—but while this decreases the prospect of forced landings there are no such emergency landing fields with light equipment as safeguard night flights elsewhere. The answer is to take off sometime in the general neighborhood of 2 to 3 a. m., and make the necessary midway refuel landing after daylight has broken.

* * *

In my case, departure was at 3:22 a. m., of a pleasantly cool morning with clouds at perhaps 2,000 feet. The lights shining from Hong Kong's famed Peak, and from Kowloon on the mainland—Kai Tak airport is just outside Kowloon—afforded a memorable spectacle as the plane circled and then set off on a course by no means directly for the objective a theoretical 750 miles into China's hinterland. The companies don't mind burning a little extra gasoline in the interest of taking what is regarded as a safe route.

But as we climbed steadily through the clouds, war seemed far away. All was very calm and peaceful. Suddenly the darkened cabin was flooded with light—almost sunlight, it seemed—but no, the moon was thrusting its beams in with a brilliance seldom seen on the ground, and the plane was gliding over a fantastic cloud-top plain brightly illuminated by nature's night-lamp.

The engines droned, the passengers dozed; at 6:35 the plane began to slide down through the clouds until finally they broke to disclose needle-point hilltops eerily sticking up through ground mist. A few seconds later the Chinese steward drew all the window blinds, evidently as a precaution to prevent passenger observation of the landing field.

* * *

Up again and riding the clouds at 3,500 meters, rising to 4,000, with the sun shining brightly on endless miles of cottony cloud-billows. On and on till shortly after 10 o'clock when the plane began to coast down through the cloud layers again. Suddenly rocky hills, paddy fields, red soil of western China, and glimpses of broad rivers. We circled about and were over the Yangtze, slipping past the fantastic rock-clambering houses and endless stone steps of Chungking, stretching out on its peninsula to the intersection of the Yangtze and the Kialing.

Perhaps there is a more picturesque approach to a more ancient city but I do not know it. One slips down out of the sky in man's newest and fastest contraption, gazes up at the cliffs at a city with a history of more than 4,200 years, and then—if one is lazy or incurably poetic—points the contrast by mounting a sedan chair borne on the shoulders of two tough little Szechuan coolies and goes up a painfully wrought-out thoroughfare through as colorful a crowd of water-carriers and other native population as can be found anywhere on earth.

It is a fitting preparation for arrival in a city jumbling the oldest with the newest, where the temple gong's boom is echoed by the continuous blasts of black powder tearing dug-out refuges against Japanese bomb raids, where the streets are a mad jumble of motorcar, chair, ricksha, handcart and foot traffic, where a 1939 model Government has superimposed itself upon an ancient, conservative, headstrong people and is teaching them something about modern needs and ways. The temptation to "purple" writing about such a place is well-nigh irresistible. It is hard to devise a style and an approach to do any sort of justice to it.

RANDALL GOULD

The Wide Horizon

Symbols and Symbols

By Pearl Strachan

Nobody wants to read any more about the Royal Visit, and I promise that this shall be my last word on the subject. I could not help, however, responding to a correspondent's recent statement that "The British King . . . has evolved more and more into a symbol." It seems to me there are symbols and symbols.

It was while I was in Montreal that I thought of Venice. That is where the comparison ends, but the two came together in my mind. I was in a press bus, touring the royal route an hour ahead of the procession. We had all braved bayonets to enter that bus, for in spite of our red and white arm bands, beautiful enameled badges with the crown upon them, half a dozen sworn documents and signed cards, we were held up four times crossing the street—every one of us being questioned by the Canadian Mounted Police, the aviation force, the local police and the Black Watch. Through twenty-four miles of main streets we rode, between banks of still, waiting people. Let any of *them* try to cross the street before the celebration was over!

It was then that I thought of Venice, on a Sunday in September, the year before last, when the King of Italy visited the city. I went out to look for His Majesty and couldn't find him. Had my ears deceived me? Surely I had not dreamed the words spoken to me at breakfast by la Signora Bencini, as she brought me a bowl of water to wash my speckled grapes, and whisked a brown Venetian mosquito away from the butter: "Our King is coming here today."

* * *

The search would have been easier if I had not been the only person in Venice who appeared to be looking for the King, though the Englishwoman in the Piazza San Marco, who swung a handbag, big enough for a week's groceries, against one of the columns and snapped, "If it were somebody else there'd be plenty to do," had evidently also been looking. She was no help to me. She had no information. The crowds were utterly misleading. Afterwards I learned that there is always a crowd in Venice on Sunday morning; always a multitude on the little Canal steamers ready to cry "Capitano!" in terror, every time the reckless little craft bumps belligerently into the shaking station wharfs; always a crowd out on a holiday, doing nothing in particular. It took all day to find that out.

Incident after incident aroused false hope. I grasped one wrong clue after another. The mob I found on the steamer which I boarded at the Ponte di Rialto did not debark along with me at San Marco. There was no expected cry of "Permesso!" which means, in Grand Canal traffic, that one is about to be assailed by some human battering-ram making desperately for shore. To my amazement my fellow-passengers remained in mass formation on the little boat, all except an altar boy carrying a five-foot candle with pink roses painted on it. He was going to church. The rest were going to the Lido.

In the Piazza I found a throng, and hope revived. They were standing still. Then, suddenly they were pressing together. The King was in the Ducal Palace, I concluded. He was about to emerge, about to start along the processional way. Ingress was astonishingly easy. I reached the front row, and before me was the spectacle of attraction—a flock of pigeons in process of being fed!

* * *

The last false alarm that beguiled me was the concentrated spectator interest on the embankment, opposite Santa Maria della Salute. Pressing my way through a dense thicket of humanity I firmly emerged into a clearing, spurred on by a newly acquired and particularly vigorous Fascist flea, to discover that the subject of agitated pushing was nothing more nor less than a rather neat speedboat practicing in the lagoon.

From nine to seventeen o'clock I searched for the inaudible royal procession. A holiday means little to a writer unless he finds something to write about. It was exactly seventeen o'clock when, resigned but not melancholy, I strolled past the Rialto, with only one purpose in view, that of discovering a restaurant, when, lo, from the opposite bank I heard a feeble, "Viva il Re!" Perhaps two dozen persons raised their arms in the salute Il Duce had taught them, as a motor launch slid under the bridge. In the stern stood His Majesty, Vittorio Emmanuele III, graciously acknowledging the greeting. Nothing stopped on the Grand Canal or on the bridges. Gondoliers continued to pole their way through the green water with their tourist passengers. The fussy little steamers continued to bump on and off the wharfs. The King had been to Venice.

There are symbols *and symbols.*

In the Twilight Zone

It is a long trip from Danzig, at the mouth of the Vistula, to Tientsin, on the Heiho. Physically also there is little in common between the old Hanseatic port on the Baltic, with its northern Gothic architecture, and the trim foreign concessions and teeming Chinese quarters of the commercial metropolis of North China.

Yet these two cities are linked by the way in which they have figured and may continue to figure in the day's news. In a crisis-ridden world they are potential explosion centers. They are both in the border zone between the kind of aggression that has been permitted to go on without the active intervention of other Powers and the kind of intervention that would lead to war. And they are both under an anomalous kind of mixed sovereignty.

Danzig is a city, overwhelmingly German in racial composition, National Socialist in local administration, which is not permitted, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, to be incorporated in Germany because of Poland's right to access to the sea. Polish spokesmen have intimated that any German annexation of Danzig will constitute a casus belli, and Britain and France have given Poland guarantees. Still an effort to change the status quo in Danzig, especially if it proceeded from within the city, would not be quite identical with a direct invasion of Poland. Hence the danger of complications in connection with Danzig is greater than the likelihood of a direct attack on Poland.

The British and French Concessions at Tientsin, like the larger International Settlement and French Concession at Shanghai, are also in the twilight zone which an aggressor might find suitable for an attack.

Foreign concessions in Tientsin and Shanghai are neither Chinese nor foreign. They grew up as a kind of modus vivendi for foreign trade with China. While foreign troops of various nationalities have been stationed in the concessions and settlements, it is not certain whether a Japanese occupation of these foreign residence sections would constitute a cause of war, and Japan obviously enjoys a pretty broad latitude in harassing and undermining the position of the concessions.

There was a significant connection between "dynamism" in the East and in the West, between the Japanese investment of the British Concession at Tientsin and Dr. Goebbels's speech announcing that Danzig would return to Germany. And it may be that the fate of the one city will predetermine that of the other.

They're Greek to Us

Once more Great Britain is consolidating its relations with Greece. The British guarantee to that country was preceded by the visit of the London Old Vic company to Athens, and has now been followed by a return visit, arranged by the British Council, from the Greek Royal Theater to London. In these circumstances, when Greece is in the thoughts of all politically and artistically minded people, it is entirely natural and proper that the Elgin Marbles should again be in the forefront of public attention.

The Greeks maintain that the marbles should be returned to the Parthenon, whence Lord Elgin, with official permission, removed them over a century ago. And they support this contention with the argument supplied them by the art critic, Mr. Robert Byron, that by an unwise process of cleaning, the Museum authorities have recently destroyed the patina of ages which formerly lay upon them.

These various controversies have led only to one definite result. They have confirmed the fact that, after centuries of learned research and devoted study, there yet remain many gaps in the modern knowledge of ancient Greece. No one for a thousand years, with one doubtful exception, has seen a genuine, original piece of ancient Greek sculpture. The statues that fill the great museums are concocted fragments dug up at various times which may not belong to the same works. It is not even known when the patina got on to the great Greek statues; for these were "improved" so much by the Renascence restorers that a high degree of polish may easily have been added at the same time. Only one thing seems to be certain—that the Elgin Marbles are destined always to be the center of argument and admiration.

Boarders, Away!

The case of the English robins, who built their nests in an aeroplane and refused to be evicted, was mentioned recently in these columns; and now comes the affair of the bees who endeavored to put to sea. These, lately, invaded a British cruiser, while she lay at anchor in Portland Harbor. They took possession of one of the boats on the davits; and gave rise to an episode perhaps without parallel in the glorious records of the British Navy: for here a man-of-war, having probably nothing nearer to bee-veils than torpedo-nets, was forced to send for the police to repel boarders.

The Bookshelf

Master Yachtsman

Judging by his remarkable success in his races about the British Isles so far this summer, Harold S. Vanderbilt has lost none of that fine touch on the helm which three times has thwarted the efforts of British yachtsmen to wrest the America's Cup from the United States. Word that he has sailed his twelve-meter sloop Vim to five victories in her first five starts abroad shows that he has renewed his international yacht-racing career right where he left off with the Ranger outside Brentons Reef two years ago.

Five races do not make a summer, of course. Much can happen to offset this spectacular start. It is too much to expect that even so brilliant a Corinthian as Mr. Vanderbilt can carry on throughout the summer at anything like this amazing pace. Match racing in strange waters is difficult enough in any case, but when the invader goes up against a fleet of competitors, his chances of winning are progressively less.

Even the most successful American yachts have never displayed anything like their usual form in racing abroad. That is what makes Mr. Vanderbilt's invasion in the Vim all the more significant.

* * *

For those who wonder how Skipper Vanderbilt does it, we recommend his own account of his career ON THE WIND'S HIGHWAY (New York: Scribner. $10), which covers the last two matches for the America's Cup. Some say the answer lies in Mr. Vanderbilt's skill in steering a big yacht to windward; some say it's all in the design; still others give the sailmakers and well-drilled sail handlers much credit. Readers may conclude that they are all partly right. Mr. Vanderbilt's racing reputation is attributable to a combination of all these important factors. His superiority apparently lies in his ability to get everything out of a yacht working to windward and in blending the efforts of those who excel at other phases of the game into a whole.

His story of the two encounters with T. O. M. Sopwith's challengers Endeavour and Endeavour II shows how important is this organization of engineering and tactical talent.

Few will deny that Endeavour was a faster boat than her rival the Rainbow. In the pre-race battle that is fought out on the drafting boards of the respective designers, Charles Nicholson had all the better of Starling Burgess. If design were all that counted, the Cup would have gone back to England. Unfortunately for Mr. Sopwith, he and his crew were no match for the defender in selecting and shifting sails nor in maneuvering around the course.

* * *

The story of the second Sopwith invasion is all Ranger. And a grand story it is for followers of this dynamic offshore sport. The designing and building of the boat, her tune-up trials and racing triumphs are described with effective simplicity and technical clarity. The text is interspersed with numerous photographs and some useful charts. Even more thrilling than the account of any America's Cup encounter is that which describes the Ranger's beat down Buzzards Bay in the racing run from Mattapoisett to Edgartown midway of the 1937 season.

Mr. Vanderbilt relates with suppressed pride how one of his Corinthian officers told him enthusiastically that he had never sailed a better leg to windward. That was at a meeting of the afterguard in the cabin of the Ranger's tender. Mr. Vanderbilt explains that in the evening after each race, his afterguard met aboard the Vara to review the day's happenings and analyze the mistakes. Anyone reading about the Vim's five straight victories and wondering how he does it, really should read this book.

H. T.

Needed: A Secretary of Peace?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I through your columns express my thanks to the correspondent whose International Anthem was recently printed in your letter columns. It is refreshing in these troubled times to read of a constructive thought for world amity. Just imagine what progress mankind would have made if the school children of different countries were taught to think of children in other countries in the manner expressed in the anthem!

There are today all degrees of opinion about nationalism and world co-operation. Be these as they may, there is one outstanding truth which overshadows these opinions. Wherever people believe in strong nationalism and limited ideologies, there is widespread fear, unrest and the absence of freedom. The solution to our problem is a union of all the nations of the world. If we don't find the means to make this unity a reality now, we will some day, perhaps after hundreds of thousands of years, perhaps after countless unnecessary wars.

I believe that such expressions of consciousness of world-unity as an international anthem are needed on a much larger scale today than ever before. A practical means of giving the idea of peace and tolerance the place it should properly hold in the hearts and lives of men, is the proposal to establish Secretaries of Peace in the national cabinets of the countries of the world. We have Secretaries of War, why should we not have Secretaries of Peace? A Secretary of Peace could establish peace and friendship motives that the world so badly needs and give a prominent place in scout groups to young boys and girls who would be trained in unselfish co-operation and character improvement. He could supervise the training of peace ambassadors to represent the peace-loving interests in a country, so that this interest could co-operate with similar interests in other countries.

When we have such secretariats then our governments would be truly biocratic (bios-life); that is, interested to see that its citizens prosper in a living, spiritual way, as well as on the economic plane.

New York. NORMAN ROBERTS